

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

Burris Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsng.*
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Hardenman-Klag Co., grain seeds, feed mfrs.*
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-feed seeds.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., grain and public storage
Producers Grain Corp., federal bonded warehouse
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Div., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill, Incorporated, grain merchants.*
Eastern Grain Elvtr. Corp., recvrs., shprs., elvtr. ops.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Provost, S. E., grain and feed broker.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Hastings Co., Samuel, receivers and shippers.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Wilber Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Sawyer & Rising, grain brokers, all markets

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Continental Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Bailey Cain Co., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil, c.s. meal.*
The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cummins & McAlister, brokers grain, feed, oil.*
Dill Grain Co., L. J., mchts.-brokers, grain, beans, feeds.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Early & Daniel Co., grain and feed service.*

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Raidwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members

The Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., whlse. grain beans, feeds,
Intermountain Elevator Co., recvrs., shprs., consgmts.*
Fred M. Smith—Grain, consignments.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Dodge City Term. Elvtr. Co., bonded storage-mchdrs.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Elevator Corp., operating Enid Terminal Elevator*
Feunquay Grain Co., optrs., country elvtrs., gr. mdsng.*
Johnston Grain Co., W. B., wheat, coarse gr., dd. seeds.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.*
E. R. Humphrey Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Salina Terminal Elvtr., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
The Ft. Worth Elvs. & Whsg. Co., public storage.*
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Rovers Co., E. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., mchts., storage, consgmts.*

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Farmers Co-operative Comm. Co., grain storage.
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Grain Belt Elevator.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
The Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts., consgmts.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., gen'l grain merchants.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Bahr Grain Co., J. E., cash commission merchants.*
Scouler Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., consignments.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange Members.

Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Bunge Elevator Corp., grain merchants.*
Cargill, Incorporated, milling wheat.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Updike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.*
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Member Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members

Dannen Grain & Mfg. Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
O. L. Weekes Grain Co., consignments, order buying.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Fuller-Woolbridge Com. Co., gr. & millets, all kinds.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Mullally-Evans Co., everything in grain.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Teasdale Comm. Co., J. H., consignments solicited.*
Terminal Grain Co., grain, soybeans, consignments.*

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., general mchts.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO

E. T. Custerbolder & Co., carlot grain.
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

Board of Trade Members

De Vore & Co., H. W., consignments, futures, tr. buyers.
Rice Grain Co., "Oats Specialists."*
Southworth Grain Co., consignments, futures.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Derby Grain Co., general grain merchants.*
Ernl Lieber, grain broker.

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., opers. Wellington Term. Elvtr.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Craig Grain Co., wheat, feed & consgmts., bonded whses.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 352 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol LXXXIII. No. 11. December 13, 1939.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

MILWAUKEE

Milwaukee at all times has a big, broad market for all grains. Its industrial consumption and shipping demand provides an active demand all the year.

Milwaukee, the foremost brewing center and largest malt manufacturing city, is the leading malting barley market of the country.

Milwaukee is the leading white corn market of the Northwest.

Wisconsin rye is known the world over for its fine quality and works advantageously thru the Milwaukee market.

Milwaukee, with ample storage facilities and large stocks, is the natural gateway to a large consuming area, and solicits inquiries for all grains. Milwaukee is known for fast unloading and prompt returns.

Milwaukee is the logical distributing center for feedstuffs, millfeeds, brewers grains, and malt sprouts, and enjoys an enviable reputation in all sections.

*Deal with any of these Milwaukee Grain and Stock
Exchange Members:*

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.
Grain Merchants

W. M. Bell Co.
Grain Merchants

Roy I. Campbell
Grain Commission

Cargill, Incorporated
Grain Merchants

Franke Grain Co., Inc.
Feed Merchants

John C. Hensey
Grain Commission

Lowell Hoit & Co.
Grain Commission

Johnstone-Templeton Co.
Grain Commission

P. C. Kamm Co.
Grain Merchants

Leonard J. Keefe
Grain Commission

La Budde Feed & Grain Co.
Grain and Feed

J. V. Lauer Co.
Grain Commission Merchants

Mohr-Holstein Commission Co.
Grain Commission

J. Walter Rice
Grain Merchants

The Riebs Co.
Malt, Barley, Rye, Corn, Soy Beans

Stratton Grain Co.
Grain and Feed Merchants

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"65 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN — BEANS
STOCKS — BONDS
COTTON — BUTTER
EGGS — PROVISIONS**JAMES E. BENNETT & CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1880

332 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

CONSIGNMENTS AND FUTURES ORDERS SOLICITED IN ALL PRINCIPAL MARKETS

KANSAS CITY
Board of TradeST. LOUIS
Merchants ExchangePEORIA
Board of TradeCAIRO
Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
Board of TradeMINNEAPOLIS
Chamber of Commerce**ASK FOR BIDS**Wheat — Corn — Barley
Rye — Oats — Soy Beans**CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY**332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK**RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — EXPORTERS**

MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING COMMODITY EXCHANGES

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PEORIA • KANSAS CITY • OMAHA

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat BarleyCedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph,
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Hedging by Dealing
in Grain Futures**

By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

**To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

Grain Exchange
Members**DENVER**Grain Exchange
Members**FRED M. SMITH—GRAIN**
Denver, Colo.Originators and merchandisers of milling wheat and coarse grains.
200,000 bushels public storage.
Consignments Solicited.**Intermountain Elevator Company**

and FORT MORGAN MILLS, INC.

DENVER, COLORADO

Receivers, Shippers, and Elevator Operators

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Ample storage, constant stocks, and country connections enable us to give prompt, efficient service, and dependable quality on coarse grains, and protein milling wheats.

**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**

PEORIA

Located in the very center of Illinois' great corn and oats producing territory, Peoria has several of the largest corn consuming industries in the United States, including corn products, mixed feeds, and distillery products. This market also has favorable freight rates to the Gulf and Southeastern territory, which give the Peoria grain merchants unlimited facilities for grain distribution.

So great is the demand, that Iowa and Missouri find their best market here at times and large quantities of corn move to this great Gateway from these states. Owing to the comparatively short haul to Peoria, railroads move this Peoria grain in much shorter time than to other terminals, insuring quicker returns.

*These Peoria Board of Trade Members
Want to Serve You*

Allied Mills, Inc.
James E. Bennett & Co.
H. D. Bowen Grain Co.
Geo. W. Cole Grain Co.
Continental Grain Company
W. W. Dewey & Sons
C. H. Feltman Grain Co.

Lowell Hoit & Co.
Lamson Bros. & Co.
Luke Grain Co.
P. B. & C. C. Miles
Mueller Grain Co.
Norris Grain Co.
Daniel F. Rice & Co.

Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corporation, Limited

TOLEDO

*a leading Grain, Feed, Seed and Milling
Center has natural advantages*

Lake and Rail Transportation
Unexcelled Storage Facilities
A Constantly Bidding Market

*Cargill, Incorporated
Continental Grain Co.
H. W. DeVore & Co.
S. W. Flower & Co.
G. R. Forrester Co.
Henry Hirsch & Sons
Kasco Mills, Inc.*

*Lansing Grain Co.
Norris Grain Co.
Patterson Grain Co.
The Rice Grain Co.
L. J. Schuster Co.
The Sheets Elevator Co.
Southworth Grain Co.*

National Milling Branch of National Biscuit Co.

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

SATISFACTORY SERVICE IN EVERY BRANCH of the GRAIN BUSINESS

CARGILL

INCORPORATED

Minneapolis and All Principal Terminal Markets

Personal Attention Plus Experienced Supervision Given Every
Consignment.

WHEAT

AND ALL OTHER GRAINS

Any Grade—Any Quantity—Any Time

BUNGE ELEVATOR CORPORATION
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, extended to show bushels in largest carloads, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to 129,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950	" " " 34 "
20,000	" 118,950	" " " 48 "
20,000	" 140,950	" " " 56 "
20,000	" 140,950	" " " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in keratol with marginal index. Weight, 8 oz.

Price \$2.50 at Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

If What You Want you see
advertised, tell the advertiser.
If Not—Tell the Journal.

OMAHA

"A Diversified Market"

In line between producing areas of the Middle West, and consumers in all directions, this market performs a complete, helpful service for both shippers and buyers.

Nebraska wheat is of excellent milling quality and is available through the Omaha market.

excellent railroad facilities and transit privileges.

modern terminal elevators for storage, cleaning, sacking, and transferring of all classes and grades of grain in straight or mixed cars.

private wires to all markets for quick action in market protection.

complete milling, baking, and feed analysis laboratory service.

outstanding weighing and inspection service.

market quotations three times each market day over KOWH, the Omaha World-Herald broadcasting station.

To Satisfy Your Needs, Get in Touch with Any of These Members of the

OMAHA GRAIN EXCHANGE

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

James E. Bennett & Co.

Burns Grain Co.

Butler-Welsh Grain Co.

Cargill, Incorporated

Continental Grain Co.

Crowell Elevator Co.

Holmquist Elevator Co.

Lamson Bros. & Co.

Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.

Omaha Elevator Co.

Rosenbaum Brothers

The United Grain Co.

Updike Grain Corporation

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-THEIS GRAIN CO.**
GRAIN MERCHANTS

ELEVATOR CAPACITY, 4,000,000 BUSHELS

Frank A. Theis, President

F. J. FitzPatrick, Vice President

F. L. Rosenbury, Secy-Treas.

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS
Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

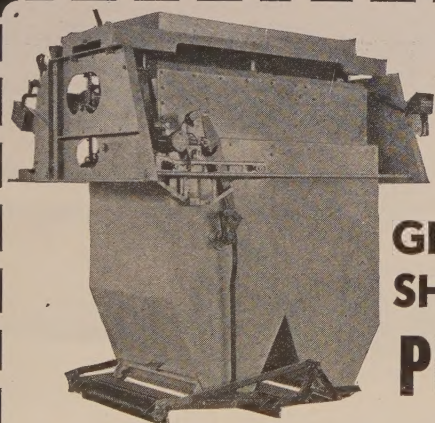
**Safety
Sample Envelopes**

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, 500, \$10.00 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

**GRAIN
SHIPPERS
PROFIT**

with Richardson Automatic Shipping Scales—because weighing is faster—human error is eliminated—labor is saved—and the shipper is paid for *all* he ships. These units use standard sealed test weights for weighing, are

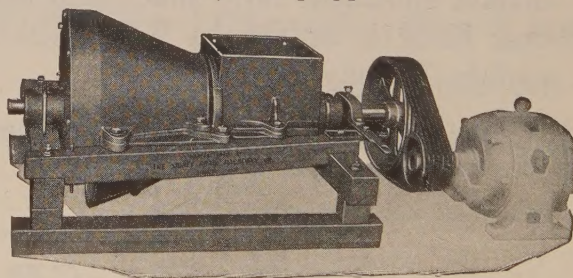
WRITE ••

for full data on these and other money-saving weighing units for grain and feed elevators and mills. LEARN how quickly Richardson Automatic Scales pay for themselves.

chokeproof against foreign matter in grain, give *printed* record of weight, compensate themselves for variations in specific gravity or rate of flow, and handle all free-flowing grains at rates up to 4000 bushels per hour, depending on capacity of unit installed.

RICHARDSONAtlanta
BostonChicago
Columbus
MinneapolisMontreal
New York
OmahaPhiladelphia
San Francisco
Wichita

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY, CLIFTON, N. J.

**Sidney
Corn Shellers***Hyatt Equipped*

All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour. Available in several styles.

Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling business. These shellers cost so little and do so much you can't afford to be without one.

Send for descriptive literature.

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

*Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills*

**Sell the Farmers' Choice
in Binder Twine... Sell**

INTERNATIONAL

**"BIG BALL" TWINE
with the PATENTED COVER**

● Here's a money-making suggestion about binder twine for next summer. The twine to sell is the farmers' choice —INTERNATIONAL "Big Ball" Twine with the Patented Cover. It is a high quality product, guaranteed for length, strength, and weight. It is treated against destruction by insects. And the International Harvester reputation stands behind every ball.

Take a step in the right direction . . . get full details about selling International Twine. Drop a line to the nearest branch, or direct to us in Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

180 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois



**30 years old
and getting
TOUGHER EVERY YEAR**



"WHY it's got teeth like an Alligator!" This was an exclamation made thirty years ago that became a trade mark for a product used today throughout the entire world — Alligator Steel Belt Lacing.

Since then more than 200 million belts have been laced with Alligator and there has been a world wide flood of imitations. But the original, old reliable Alligator Steel Belt Lacing has been getting tougher every year.

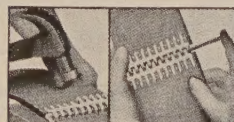
Constant research, backed by dynamometer tests, plus better alloy steels and the constant improvement in die making and stamping practice, have maintained Alligator's position as the world's most universally used belt lacing.

Every plant should have a supply of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing on hand. Twelve sizes for flat belts of all types from tapes 1/16" thick up to belts 5/8" thick. Put up in standard boxes and handy packages. Special lengths for wide belts. Also made in "Monel" and "Everdur". Order from your supply house.

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING CO.
4692 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.

ALLIGATOR
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
STEEL BELT LACING

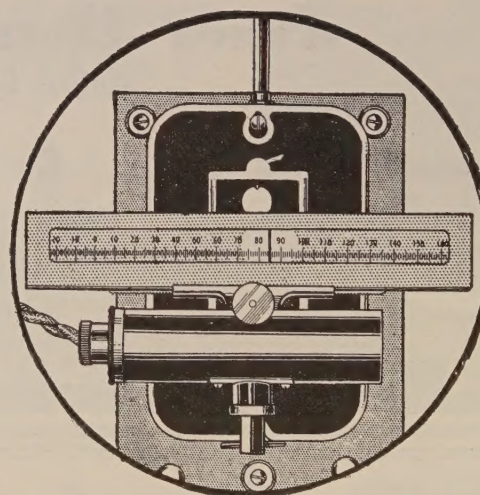
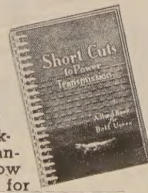
Just a hammer to apply it



Drives straight
Compression grip
protects belt ends
Smooth on both faces
Embeds in belt
Rocker hinge pin
Joint easily separated

**WRITE
TODAY**

for 72
page pocket
size manual on how
to care for
belts entitled "Short
Cuts to Power Trans-
mission."



GRAIN LOSSES

occur when you least expect them.
Protect your stored grain with a Zeleny
Thermometer System. It never fails
to warn you of the danger of heating.

ZELENY THERMOMETER COMPANY

542 South Dearborn Street
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT*Engineers*Designers of Grain Elevators,
Flour Mills and Feed Mills

Consulting engineers to the milling and grain trade

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

BURRELL**Engineering & Construction Co.**

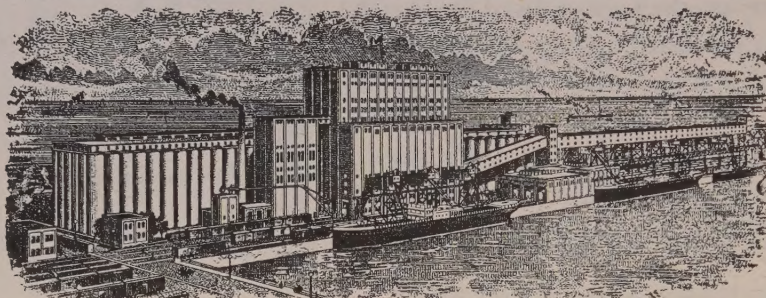
Daily News Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.

Designers and Builders of

Grain Elevators

Malt Plants

Flour Mills and Industrial Plants
for the past 41 years.Our service is as near as your telephone, telegraph or letter.
Preliminary designs and cost estimates will be given cheerfully.Capacity
5,000,000
BushelsEquipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

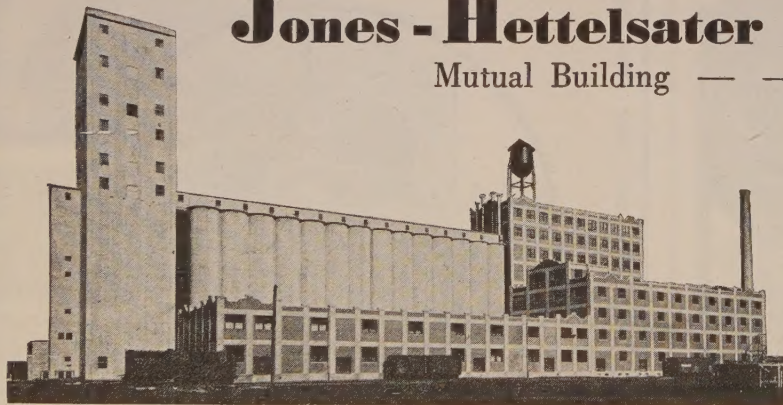
JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

*Designers and Builders*

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

2 Story Warehouse

designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.**Santa Fe Elevator "A"**

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels**JOHN S. METCALF CO.***Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

111 W. Jackson Blvd.

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HOGENSON

Construction Co.
Designers and Builders
Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses
REMODELING
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ORA LONG MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Builder of
BETTER GRAIN ELEVATORS
Waterproof Pits and Repairing

POLK SYSTEM— CONCRETE STORAGES

POLK-GENUNG-POLK CO.
Fort Branch, Indiana
Designers — Contractors

YOUR ELEVATOR

can be brought up-to-date for less than it is costing you to operate it. Ask for our recommendations and estimates on modernizing your plant.

Reliance Construction Co.
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

EIKENBERRY CONST. CO.

CONTRACTORS—ENGINEERS
GRAIN ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS
SEED CORN DRYING PLANTS
P. O. Box 146 Bloomington, Ill.

A. Clemans Construction Co.

SOUTH SOLON, OHIO
Engineers — Contractors
Fireproof Modern Grain Elevators

T.E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills — Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

TILLOTSON CONSTRUCTION CO.



BUILDERS OF MODERN
CONCRETE AND WOOD
GRAIN ELEVATORS
FEED PLANTS

MODERNIZING A SPECIALTY
WRITE—WIRE—PHONE
OMAHA - NEBRASKA

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Feed and Soybean Plants
Repairing
201 Grain Exchange, Sioux City, Ia.

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements
is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.



THE CALUMET

(Protected by U. S. & Foreign Patents)

Increased Capacity
Perfect Discharge *Superior Wearing Quality*



We can also furnish these buckets in a new rustless, non-sparking metal for flour and soft feed. Less than one quarter the weight of steel and at a fraction of the price of standard stainless steel.

We handle a complete stock of Norway Flathead Bucket Bolts and Spring Washers

B. I. WELLER

SOLE OWNERS of the patent and SOLE Licensed Manufacturers in the U. S. under this patent.

220 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago, Ind.

327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO., LTD.
Toronto WINNIPEG Calgary
Licensed Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
Northwest Distributors

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

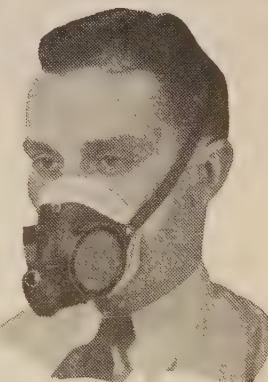
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Don't Breathe DUST Wear a DUPOR... New - Automatic - Rubber RESPIRATOR

Maximum Efficiency because of DOUBLE FILTER CHAMBERS! (Patent 2,000,064.) Two-in-one protection at lower cost than old types! Revolutionary construction, light weight, collapsible to fit the pocket! Easy breathing—clear vision—with unique Face Cloth for comfort. Why Breathe Dusts, Paint Sprays, Fumes, etc. ORDER YOUR "DUPOR" TODAY! PRICE \$18.00 per dozen. Extra Pads, 1c each.



H. S. COVER 1937 Chippewa St.
South Bend, Ind.

Send \$1.50 Today
for SAMPLE!

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS Grain elevator for sale. Address 83X7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

OKLAHOMA—Good up-to-date elevator; making money; reason for selling, have other business. Address 83W9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Elevator for sale, about 30 miles northwest of Decatur; in good repair, doing good business. Address 83W10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SOUTHEAST NEBRASKA—18,000 bushel elevator in excellent condition in good grain territory for sale; on main line of CB&Q railroad. Address 83Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WEST CENTRAL OHIO—40,000 bu. elevator in good condition for sale; in good grain, feed and bean territory; reason for selling, owner wants to retire. Address 83V6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

FOR SALE—Rural elevator, lumber, coal sheds, warehouses and residence, at a Northern, Ill., country station; have done a profitable steady business for 22 years. Offer this quick for cash to close estate. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. cribbed elevator and equipment; coal sheds, office building and dwelling, cob and fuel house, lumber shed. Bradish, Boone County, Nebraska. For further information write to Omaha Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FEED MILL, established, on hiway 20, 15 miles from Dubuque; with or without home and 5 A. Scott Feed Mill, Epworth, Iowa.

FEED MILL for sale, two stories, basement, electrically operated, scales, air dump loader and unloader, private track, farming stock territory. W. Tobin, 1128 No. Seminary St., Galesburg, Ill.

ELEVATOR & FEED MILL FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Mill and elevator for sale. Add. 83Y10, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

ELEVATOR WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SEEDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lespedeza, Cow Peas, Soybeans. Inquiries invited. Shultz Seed Co., Inc., Olney, Illinois.

GOOD FARM SEEDS—Hybrid seed corn, Iowa 931-939, Iowa 13 dealers wanted; German Millet, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Wis. 38 Seed Barley; other farm seeds. Allen Joslin Seed Farm, Holstein, Iowa.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

WEST CENTRAL INDIANA—40,000 bu. grain elevator, 75 bbl. flour and feed mill; long established; might lease to responsible party. Address 83W2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FEED MILL with prosperous business for sale; center of big dairy, poultry and turkey industries on Pacific coast; yearly sales over \$150,000 with 20-25% gross profit; can easily be increased; plenty of capacity, vertical and horizontal mixers, new Calf pellet machine, etc.; real bargain, only selling reason is poor health. For further information write 83-Y9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager in country elevator in Indiana; nineteen years' experience in grain and feed business; good reference. Address 83X6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED office manager, 35, married, desires position with grain or feed concern; employed as treasurer and general office manager with grain company; available Jan. 1, 1940, due to reorganization; excellent references including my present employer. Address 83X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Feed salesman, acquainted with Dealer trade in Illinois; good opportunity with growing industry for experienced man with successful record. Address 83-Y3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6½ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7½x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplacating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

A Christmas Present for Your Business

that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bus.

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 82A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—60 h.p. GE, three phase 60 cycle, induction motor, voltage 220, 700 r.p.m., complete with pulley, base, and starter: \$375.00; used less than year. Old-Fashioned Millers, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Sprout-Waldron attrition mill, double runner 32 inch plates, twin 30 h. p. Westinghouse motors, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle; good as new; real bargain. Address 83-Y2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

INCREASED CAPACITIES--

A complete stock of buckets, leg belts, head pulleys, motors and head drives enables us to quote you promptly and exactly on the proper equipment to increase the elevating capacity of your elevator legs to any speed you may desire, yet keep power costs low.

*Write us about your needs.
No obligation, of course.*

WHITE★STAR★COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 82A7, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 82A8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—No. 1-B McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill with five screens; used only short time; priced to sell. Address 83-Y8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

PULLEYS

1-64x9 wood rim steel spoke	\$15.00
1-60x8 wood split	9.50
1-72x15 wood rim, cast spoke	35.00
1-29x9 cast	8.00
1-28x6½ cast	5.50
1-42x7 cast	12.00
1-14x9 cast	3.50
1-24x10 cast	7.00
1-18x8½ cast	4.00
1-12x8 cast	3.00
1-42x10 cast	15.00
1-20x7 cast	4.25
1-10x8 cast	2.50
1-26x16 steel split	12.50
1-26x6 wood split	3.50
1-26x5 wood split	3.25
1-22x4 wood split	2.50

SPROCKETS

No. 77 35" diam.	8.00
No. 77 30" diam.	7.00
No. 77 14" diam.	3.00
Dust collector 11 ft. high, 4 ft. diam. at top and 10" inlet, \$25.00.	
Scalping screen 21 in. diam. and 5½ ft. long with sprockets on each end and countershaft to match, \$15.00.	
An old 4 to 600 bu. an hour sheller and a Western cleaner to sell cheap; \$40.00 for both; also a Kewanee truck lift, \$50.00.	
Wm. Ringle & Co. CAMBRIDGE, ILL.	

MOTORS—GENERATORS

MOTOR REPAIRED AND REWOUND—W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repair Co., Inc. 820 Forest Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTORS-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

QUICK SALE WANTED—Howe 100 ton, 50 foot Railroad Scale with Recording Beam and Steel complete, recently thoroughly overhauled, \$475.00; a real bargain; suitable for track or truck scale. Offered subject to prior sale. Address 83W4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ADDRESS WANTED

WANTED—Present address of Robert McDaniel, formerly doing business at Cedarville, O., as the Cedarville Elevator, Grain Dealers Credit Buro, Room 900, 140 Van Buren St., Chicago.

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13½ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight 4¼ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4¼ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

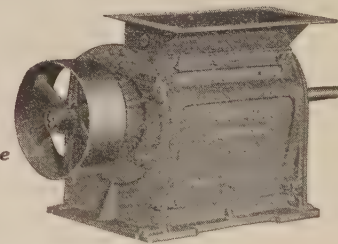
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



CORN CUTTERS

Simplest
To Operate



Cheapest
To Own

big savings

in corn, power, operating cost

Fewer bushels make more fast-selling "golden cut"—those stay-sharp-longer "Eureka" Knives dice a greater percentage of super quality "steel cut"—with less power, less by-product, less attention, less expense for knife re-sharpening... America's finest in modern Cutters, built in several sizes.

Ask for Catalog J-158

S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS

"The Central Market"

Surrounded by the great grain producing areas of the Mississippi Valley desires to serve you—

Located where 26 lines of railroads converge, it has unexcelled transportation from the grain producing areas of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado and States farther west—

The terminus of eastern trunk lines, and having direct through lines to the gulf, including a modern government-operated barge line to New Orleans, at a differential of 3 cents per hundred under the rail rate, St. Louis is regarded by foreign buyers as a logical starting point for foreign grain shipments. The lower freight rate by water enhances the price at St. Louis which inures to the benefit of the country shipper—

The enormous flour and feed milling industries of the city, enjoying many in-transit privileges and selling their product for export and to the cotton-producing South also take a large percentage of St. Louis grain receipts—

Give any of these members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange listed here an opportunity to prove to you the advantages of this market—

Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

Ballard-Messmore Grain Co.

James E. Bennett & Co.

Cargill, Incorporated

Checkerboard Elevator Co.

Continental Grain Co.

Fox Grain Co.

Fuller-Wooldridge Com. Co.

Lowell Hoit & Co.

Lamson Bros. & Co.

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Mullally-Evans Co.

Nanson Commission Co.

Norris Grain Corporation

Picker & Beardsley Com. Co.

Schultz & Niemeier Com. Co.

J. H. Teasdale Com. Co.

Terminal Grain Co.

Toberman Grain Co.

C. H. Williamson & Co., Inc.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1928

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 13, 1939



CHRISTMAS comes again with its many kindly courtesies and more thoughtful consideration for those we contact, awakening in the hearts of all a brotherly regard and an earnest wish for health, prosperity and happiness for others. May our many friends and patrons have a most delightful Christmas Holiday is the earnest wish of the staff of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.

WHAT the country needs is a more businesslike government, and less government in business.

THE BURNING of an uninsured elevator full of grain is a crime against good business methods.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LOSS on insuring a wheat crop has been so heavy, the proposal to insure the corn crop seems to have been abandoned.

RELEASE of some loan wheat into commercial channels can be expected now that the current market prices of winter and spring wheat have risen far above the loan level.

SO MUCH CORN has been placed out of reach of feeders in the government cribs that many are rushing their hogs to market, instead of trucking in corn from a distance.

COMMENDABLE is the Christmas spirit of a Nebraska grain dealer whose foresight provided two churches at Dunbar with extra funds for the Holiday Season. Read the story elsewhere in this number.

GRAND OPENING days for new elevators or feed mills help to familiarize prospective customers with the service obtainable at the new plant and generally interests many new customers in the products to be offered.

COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATORS who have taken in corn held as collateral for CCC loans, will not be put to the burden of deciding who holds title to the grain and who must pay taxes on the property.

MANY FARMERS who have been encouraged to speculate in cash grain through the medium of excessive loans by the government are now redeeming their grain and selling it at much more than the loan price.

GRAIN ELEVATOR operators who have changed to lighter lubricants will reduce their monthly bill for electric current. The use of heavy oils in lubricating any machine requires more power to operate the machine in extremely cold weather.

ELEVATOR owners obtaining power from high tension wires are gradually safeguarding their machinery by installing complete lightning surge protection. The expense of providing this safeguard is so small, none can afford to continue without it.

DEALERS in field seeds in all parts of the land are organizing state associations and holding seed conferences in hope of gaining a clear understanding of the provisions and requirements under the Federal Seed Act, which becomes effective early next year.

WITH MANY new laws, interpretations of the laws and regulations under the laws, the grain merchants of the land have greater need for strong trade associations than ever. None is willing to serve as a slave of the bureaucrats.

THE OPEN SEASON has been most favorable for insect infestation of stored grain and, naturally, weevil, angoumois moth and other grain infesting insects will continue their destructive work and multiply sufficiently to guarantee an unusually active campaign of destruction early next spring.

A DECLINING market is said to give A. A. Ruth & Co., Savannah, Ga., convincing evidence that the car of hay ordered is not of the quality desired, so they refused to accept delivery. Shippers who accept orders from distant strangers are often disappointed in net returns.

THE SHELLING RESULTS of hybrid corn vary so widely with the different varieties that it is most important that all buyers conduct moisture tests and shelling tests so that they can determine accurately the weight of the corn purchased after it has been shelled. Cobs containing excessive moisture often insure excessive shrinkage in shelling.

IF SIDE LINES are sold on credit they should be priced so as to provide a wider margin of profit and interest charged on all accounts over 30 days past due. Dealers who supply working capital to their slow paying customers will always have an over supply of undesirable patrons. Cash customers can be served without worry or loss.

EVERYONE knows how to use water in extinguishing fire and when your barrels are filled with a strong solution of calcium chloride it will not be necessary to break any ice to obtain a bucketful of the most effective fluid for extinguishing fires at all stages. The more barrels and buckets you provide at convenient points about your elevator the less is the risk of your house going up in smoke.

BURGLARIES are quite numerous reported in our news columns. Michigan leads the list with four. Missouri, South Dakota and Indiana elevators were also visited, but Iowa, as usual, attracted more of the midnight visitors. Fortunately, a Marshalltown dealer, who lost a large quantity of clover seed one night, set a trap for the burglars the next night and, sure enough, they came back for more and the captured burglar has been sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary. The long cold nights seem to encourage the yeggmen and the clover seed thieves to the great disadvantage of country elevator operators who fail to provide secure clocks or guards and keep them in use.

ACCEPTING checks having face value for more than the amount of the giver's purchases results in the unknown customers getting some cash, but the feed or coal is often delivered to a vacant lot. So many new customers have checks for excessive amounts, it is well to investigate check's value before parting with any cash.

THE IOWA promoter who sells his feed formulas to gullible farmers at \$10 each goes out of his way to malign the feed manufacturers as exacting an exorbitant profit, which they are prevented from doing by competition. The farmer can get better formulas from his state experiment station and can have his own roughage mixed with such concentrates as are required, by the elevator operator at his station.

THE PREDICTION by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics at Washington that the European war would bring about a "period of painful economic adjustment in the United States" is doubted by those who believe we already have had our period of painful economic adjustment. The adjustment has been painful because all factors have not been permitted by government to operate freely, resulting in a maladjustment.

THE DROUTH in the southwest has so greatly reduced the acreage planted as well as the condition of the grain planted that next year's prospect for a winter wheat crop has continued to shrink, but nevertheless, the AAA has continued to encourage the exportation of wheat flour through the payment of generous subsidies. While the rising prices of wheat would seem to justify the discontinuance of subsidies, the AAA persists in encouraging exports.

Unsound Arguments for Processing Tax

In his Oklahoma City speech of Dec. 1 the Secretary of Agriculture stated that without the program "American wheat producers would have been lucky in 1939 to have averaged 25 or 30 cents a bushel."

How does the honorable secretary account for the fact that without a program of government interference American soybean producers are getting close to \$1.00 a bushel?

How does the secretary account for the fact that without a program oats are selling at high prices?

He warns wheat growers that "without the program their return on the 1940 crop would be low." These unsound arguments lead up to his plea for a processing tax to provide funds for a program that is not helping the wheat grower if the course of prices is any guide.

Arguments against the processing tax he says are arguments against fair prices for cotton, wheat, rice and other

commodities. In the light of what happened to prices of soybeans and oats the reverse may be true.

Two Indiana Truckers Come to Grief

A couple of truckers claiming to be brothers leased an elevator at Sandborn, Ind., then offered the farmers free storage and, after selling a large quantity of the stored grain, without reimbursing the owners, disappeared, but were soon apprehended and will be properly punished for their swindling practices.

Any dealer paying more than the market for grain and then selling the same grain for less than what others are offering for grain of like kind and quality is sure to come to grief. Many who did business with the truckers suffered heavy losses, which were to be expected.

Established dealers know that grain cannot long be sold for less than its cost without calling for an investigation by the sheriff.

Is Washington Opposed to Profits in Grain Marketing?

Representatives of the co-operative country grain elevator companies have gone to Washington to plead for a fair remuneration from the government for handling and storing grain held by the government under loan.

Considering how freely the administration is throwing money around in every other direction, it seems strange that the co-operatives should be asked to handle government grain without profit.

The revelations of the Dies committee investigating un-American activities throw much light on the purpose behind bureaucratic denial of profits.

The communists high in the councils of the Washington government apparently do not desire private enterprise, in the form of the co-operative and independent grain elevators, to thrive by having a profit. As a preliminary to establishing the totalitarian state, the communists must wreck the American system of private enterprise. They are against the co-operatives because the co-operatives hope to return dividends to members, and dividends are anathema to communists.

At the recent meeting of the national grain co-operatives in Chicago, one speaker pointed out that the administration of the C.C.C. was dominated by an interest determined to see that the co-operative grain companies could not profit. His guess as to identity of the "interests" may be wrong; but the fact remains that some interest is working against the profit motive in handling grain co-operatively or independently; and, in the light of the revelations by the Dies committee, it is undoubtedly communistic.

Interpretation of Wage and Hour Law

To understand the application of the Wage and Hour Law it must be borne in mind that the law does not classify businesses or industrial concerns. The application of the law is based on the work done by the individual employee, and an employer who asks whether the law applies to his business is on the wrong track.

The law applies to some of the employees, perhaps not all of them. The criterion laid down in the Act is whether they are engaged in "commerce" as defined in the Act, and whether the goods they handle are intended to move across state lines.

Years may elapse before the courts construe the provisions of this Act. For example, four years after the case got into court a decision was given last week that the Wagner labor relations act did not forbid an employer from refusing to hire anyone because he was or was not a member of a union.

The court held the law did not apply to anyone until after he became an employee. No one can complain because he was not hired.

The Grain Buyers' Opportunity

The disappointing results from last spring's planting of oats has served to convince growers and dealers in field seeds of the folly of planting untested seed. The land and labor requirements for planting any given acreage to a desired crop is just the same whether the seed be the best obtainable or trash.

Country elevator operators are more interested in the farmer's planting of clean, plump seed which has been carefully tested for germination than the farmer himself, because the better the farmer's crop, the more grain will the elevator operator have to handle. Dealers who have made tests and posted the results in their office have attracted many new farmers who come to recognize the advantage of testing all seed for germination before planting.

The disappointing yields and quality from the last two plantings of oats should be enough to convince anyone of ordinary intelligence of the great advantage of testing carefully each lot of field seed. If country grain buyers would persistently urge their patrons to plant a pure variety of seed known to be suitable to their soil and climate, all concerned would profit by sharp discrimination. Shipments of mixed varieties often earn heavy discounts.

Country buyers who convince their patrons of the advantage of growing pure varieties and then supply the variety best suited to the territory are frequently consulted and favored with purchases of seed. Purchases of seed from neighbors often result in a worthless crop of weeds.

A Trucking Outfit Blows Up

An itinerant grain trucking firm using a rented elevator as the base of operations and attempting a large business without regard to cost of operating has wound up where such concerns usually do, broke in the sheriff's hands or in jail.

Paul Lindley and his brother, Damon, about a year ago leased the grain elevator at Sandborn, Ind., to assemble grain for their trucking business. They bought grain anywhere and everywhere in Southern Indiana and sold it anywhere, by truck.

Louisville, Tennessee, and even Florida were favored (?) with their shipments. A widow who sold grain to them stands to lose \$1,600. A contract for several thousand bushels of soybeans sold to a Louisville elevator company will never be filled, a corn miller stands to lose heavily.

Their fleet of four or five trucks was purchased from a grain dealer who runs an auto sales agency, on the installment plan, and he also has a claim for corn sold them.

A worthless check which had been turned over to the sheriff proved their undoing, when he called at the elevator to investigate. They skipped one night after removing their books and records. Their drivers left the trucks where they happened to be.

Next day one brother was placed under arrest at Vincennes, Ind., and the other a few days later, both now charged with embezzlement of \$10,000 worth of grain stored by farmers.

Their operations for the past two years have caused heavy loss to those who dealt with them, and have made it hard for regular dealers thru their bidding higher than prevailing market prices.

An enumeration of corn pickers and combines in Iowa will be included for the first time in assessors' reports for 1940.

God's Acres Yield Unusual Christmas Contribution

Looking ahead to Christmas, and the need of churches for financial aid at that time of the year, Jim Money, manager of the Delaware Grain Co., at Dunbar, Neb., last spring offered Dunbar churches enough Iowalealth hybrid seed corn to plant 100 acres.

Any church member, regardless of denomination, could get enough seed free to plant one acre of corn, provided he would agree to plant, tend, and schuck the corn, and deliver it to the elevator, where it would be handled at cost by Jim Money, and the proceeds turned over to the member's church.

A large number of farmers living near Dunbar accepted the offer. One acre on each of many farms was set aside for the purpose, with a posted sign, reading, "God's Acre."

The yield from "God's Acres" averaged 42 bus. and 30 lbs. per acre. Roy Peterson, farmer from southeast of Dunbar, brought in the highest yield, with 69 bus. George Smallfoot, from northwest of Dunbar, ran a close second with 67 bus. 30 lbs. from the acre he planted.

The corn was delivered in the ear for the Dunbar Presbyterian Church and for the St. Paul's Catholic Church, and stored in cribs put up on the elevator grounds with cribbing furnished by the T. W. Engle Lumber Co.

Later, Jim Money sold the corn to Charles N. Cadwallader, of Lincoln, Neb., and H. C. Wellensick, of Syracuse, Neb., both cattle feeders, for 50c per bu. in the ear, and turned the proceeds over to the churches.

Plans have been made by Manager Money to continue the plan another year. Present indications are that 100 acres will be planted 100%.

To Resist Cut in Wheat Storage Rate

S. W. Wilder, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is chairman of a com'tee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n appointed to represent the country grain elevators in an endeavor to obtain for them a fair recompense for the storage of C.C.C. wheat.

It is reliably reported that the bureaucracy contemplates cutting the rate on wheat to the unreasonably low level grudgingly allowed for corn storage.

Export Wheat Subsidy 32 Cents

From July 1 to Nov. 30 the government paid an average subsidy of 32 cents per bushel on the wheat and flour (in wheat equivalent) exported. On account of the war abroad contracts were made for the exportation of only 412,041 bus. during the months of October and November on the bid payment program. The total contracts made during the five months period were for 22,701,431 bus. wheat or flour equivalent, the flour amounting to 1,905,504 barrels.

Unrestricted Production Real Road to Wealth

Homer B. Grommon, a farmer of Plainfield, Ill., active in the farmers elevator movement, asks:

"Are we growing too much corn? From 1909 to 1934, inclusive, the average corn production a year was 4,000,000 bus. more than for this year's estimated 'bumper' crop of 2,591,000,000 bus. Those 26 consecutive corn crops went into consumption with an average farm price of over 74 cents a bushel, or over 30 cents more than now quoted at Plainfield, Ill.

"The economics of scarcity only aggravates the maldistribution of wealth. Carried to its logical conclusion, it will make us a nation of paupers instead of the wealthiest nation on earth. Each rigidity placed in the path of free exchange only builds surpluses, whether of farm products, manufactured articles or of labor."

Loss on Wheat Crop Insurance

Private agencies attempting to insure against crop losses have dropped the business after discovering the losses made it impracticable.

The government within a year after inaugurating crop insurance is discovering that it is a losing proposition; but so long as taxes can be collected from the workers to pay the losses the experiment probably will be continued.

Government policies were taken out by 165,551 farmers on their 1939 crop. They paid 6,769,120 bus. of wheat as premiums. About a fourth of the policyholders, or 42,420 reported crop losses and received indemnities totaling 9,461,730 bus. Thus, the government insurance corporation's losses amounted to 2,691,610 bus. of grain, or a cash equivalent of about \$1,885,000 at current prices. The losses were taken from a 20-million-dollar capital stock which congress invested the agency.

Wheat crop insurance was in force this year on approximately 7,600,000 acres in 31 states. The wheat yield in these states as a whole was 10% below the average yield of the insurance base period, 1926-35. In Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and South Dakota estimated yield was 13.5% below the average for the insurance drouth period. These states include 37% of the national insured acreage, and the claims originating from growers in this area resulted in 59% of the total number of indemnities. Nearly half the insured growers in these five states suffered losses which entitled them to receive indemnities.

A. A. A. Does Not Supersede Sherman Act

The Supreme Court of the United States on Dec. 4 unanimously held that the cloak of the sec'y of agriculture could not be used to cover violations of the Sherman Act. The Agricultural Adjustment Act does not repeal the Sherman Act penalizing conspiracies in restraint of trade.

The decision of Judge Woodward of the District Court at Chicago is reversed in the case of the Pure Milk Ass'n and Associated Milk Dealers, the milk wagon drivers union and many others in a conspiracy to control the distribution and sale price of milk in Chicago.

The farm co-operatives claimed exemption under the Capper-Volstead Act and the Clayton Act which provided that co-operatives were not to be held illegal combinations. The court held, however, that this legislation does not immunize "any combination or conspiracy with other persons in restraint of trade that these producers may see fit to devise." In this case a conspiracy of the co-operative producers with outside distributors is charged.

Marketing agreements made by the secretary of agriculture under the terms of the agricultural marketing act operate to confer immunity from prosecution for violation of the anti-trust laws, but in the absence of such agreements, as in the pending case, no exemption is acquired, the court held.

Chief Justice Hughes said: The agricultural (marketing agreement) act is a limited statute with specific reference to particular transactions which may be regulated by official action in a prescribed manner.

The agricultural act declares it to be the policy of congress thru the exercise of the powers conferred upon the secretary of agriculture under this chapter, to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce as will establish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural communities in the "base period" described.

To carry out that policy a particular plan is set forth.

Farmers and others are not permitted to resort to their own devices and to make any agreements or arrangements they desire, regardless of the restraints which may be inflicted upon commerce. The statutory program to be followed under the agricultural act requires the participation of the secretary of agriculture who is to hold hearings and make findings.

The obvious intention is to provide for what may be found to be reasonable arrangements in particular instances and in the light of the circumstances disclosed.

The methods which the agricultural act permits to attain that result are twofold, marketing agreements and orders. To give validity to marketing agreements the secretary must be an actual party to the agreements. The orders are also to be made by the secretary for the purpose of regulating the handling of the agricultural commodity to which the particular order relates.

That the field covered by the agricultural act is not coterminous with that covered by the Sherman Act is manifest from the fact that the former is thus delimited by the prescribed action participated in and directed by an officer of government proceedings under the authority specifically conferred by congress.

As to agreements and arrangements not thus agreed upon or directed by the secretary, the agricultural act in no way impinges upon the prohibitions and penalties of the Sherman Act, and its condemnation of private action in entering into combinations and conspiracies which impose the prohibited restraint upon interstate commerce remains untouched.

Smith W. Brookhart, former U. S. Senator from Iowa, told the Little Business Men's League at Chicago Nov. 26 that Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace's methods of crop control have caused deplorable conditions in agriculture and employment.



Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Treating Stored Soybeans?

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like further information about improving the oil by treating soybeans with ethylene as described in the article on page 359 of Oct. 25 number. Where is the experiment station located that made these tests?—H. Klatt, Soya Products Division, the Glidden Co., Chicago, Ill.

Ans.: The report of the tests is contained in Bulletin 36 of the Virginia Engineering Experiment Station, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va., by C. C. Waddell, C. H. Worsham and F. C. Wilbrandt. The price of this bulletin is 25 cents.

Treating Wheat for Weevil?

Grain & Feed Journals: At what stage do weevil do damage? Are they active in cold weather? Does turning wheat infested with weevil help? What would be the best material and method to use to treat wheat for weevil? This wheat is in bins in our elevator. Each bin contains about 2,000 bus. and is about 50 ft. high.—B. F. Knipschild & Bros., Norborne, Mo.

Ans.: The female weevil bores a small hole in the wheat berry with her mandibles, turns about and lays in it an egg, which hatches into a grub that eats out the inside of the berry. The grub turns into a pupa, and that into an adult weevil. It is the grub and the adult that do the damage.

They are inactive in cold weather. Many can be blown out while turning in cold weather.

For methods of fumigating see page 427 of Nov. 22 number. Chloropicrin has the advantages of being non-explosive and safer to handle than hydrocyanic acid gas.

Other methods are also available. Calcium cyanide powder may be mixed with the grain. The hydrocyanic acid gas may be generated by using "eggs" of sodium cyanide, or the gas may be purchased compressed in cylinders.

Several liquid insecticides for grain are sold under trade names.

Who Got the Other Dollar?

Grain & Feed Journals: The other day I went to the country to inspect some of the farm sealed grain of farmers who had borrowed money on their crop and during my absence one of my assistants who prides himself on his salesmanship, sold three tons of a special laying mash to favorite farmers who were keeping large flocks. He charged each \$10.00 or a total of \$30.00.

As I had been advertising this special mixture at a low introductory price, I immediately gave my assistant \$5.00 and told him to refund to each buyer. Later developments disclosed the fact that he had given the farmers a dollar apiece and kept \$2.00 for himself, because he was unable to find either of the farmers in the business section of our village which made it necessary for him to go to their farms to refund the overcharge.

As each buyer seemed satisfied to pay \$9.00 a ton, or \$27.00 for three tons, I let the matter rest, but after brooding over the sale for a time, I asked my salesman, What became of the other dollar? It is still missing!—Bill Buckeye.

J. W. Duggan, director of the southern division of the A.A.A., speaking before the Texas Agricultural Ass'n at Dallas, said, "With the increased demands on the treasury for defense purposes, farmers may find it even more difficult to get funds from the treasury next year. Therefore I would urge farmers to agree upon a plan for raising revenue for parity payments in 1941."

Washington News

Two cuts in the cotton subsidy were made by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace. On Dec. 5 he cut the cotton export bounty from 1½ to ¾ cent a pound, or from about \$7.50 to \$3.75 a bale, effective at 12:01 a. m. Later he cut the subsidy from 0.75c a pound to 0.4c a pound effective at midnight Dec. 7.

A bill has been introduced restricting the importation of grain, cotton, flax, hemp, wool, fish, oils, fats, grease, etc., from foreign countries, until the comparable domestic article attains parity price. The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n., has joined with others in opposing any reduction in duties on Argentine corn and flax until prices of those grains reach parity in the United States.

Feb. 29 is the last day for acceptance of applications for government insurance on the 1940 spring wheat crop. During the 1939 program, spring wheat policies made up approximately 60,000 of the total of 165,000 policies issued by the Corporation. As of Nov. 9 more than 302,000 paid-up applications had been received mostly from winter wheat growers. Growers taking out this insurance have paid premiums amounting to 11,074,000 bus. to insure 83,198,000 bus. production on an estimated 8,600,000 acres.

In some areas as much as 50 to 75 per cent of farm-stored wheat on which government loans were made is weevil-cut, recent inspections of farm-stored wheat has revealed, and a considerable amount of damage has been done in almost all districts.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 22, 23. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 29, 30. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 13, 14. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 20, 21, 22. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 22, 23. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, O.

Mar. 6, 7. Indiana Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Spencer Hotel, Marion, Ind.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

May 27, 28, 29. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, St. Catherine Hotel, Santa Catalina Island.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 20, Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

Progress of the Corn Storage Program

Presented by William McArthur, Chief, Commodity Loan and Crop Insurance Section, North Central Division, A.A.A., before the Farm Structures Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Chicago.

History of Corn Loans: The following table designates the corn marketing year, the total United States supply at the beginning of the marketing year, October 1, the average United States farm price for Nov. 15 and July 15 of the marketing year, the loan rate for the program in effect between these dates, the Nov. 15 farm price of hogs, and the total number of bushels placed under loan:

Corn Marketing Year	Total Supply Oct. 1	Farm Price Nov. 15 Hogs Cwt	Farm Price July 15 Cts	Loan Rate Cts	Bu. Under Loan
1931	2,743,382	\$4.36	36.6	..	29.9 No Loan
1932	3,201,614	3.05	19.4	..	55.4 No Loan
1933	2,785,953	3.70	40.6	45	59.2 270,753,222
1934	1,798,213	5.04	75.7	55	82.4 20,075,095
1935	2,368,823	8.54	56.4	45	80.2 30,966,045
1936	1,686,636	8.74	94.6	55	118.1 1,030,000
1937	2,717,506	8.25	48.0	50	53.7 47,000,000
1938	2,904,271	7.25	40.0	57	47.8 257,000,000
1939	3,152,000	5.87	46.8	57	....

*000 omitted.

The following table shows the number of loans made and the distribution of loans in effect during the past year:

State	Loans	Bushels
Illinois	50,182	62,835,365
Indiana	5,958	6,034,601
Iowa	134,384	131,129,779
Michigan	30	11,321
Minnesota	27,321	18,372,832
Missouri	8,496	7,147,058
Nebraska	28,429	19,701,062
Ohio	2,096	1,544,275
South Dakota	7,811	5,472,630
Wisconsin	101	87,387
NCR Total	265,308	252,336,310
Kentucky	76	268,964
Kansas	5,922	4,508,641
Colorado	9	12,680
Total	271,315	257,127,595

The real effectiveness of the Ever-Normal Granary for corn depends upon the proportion of surplus corn which the farmer can store on his farm or at country points without excessive storage and transportation charges accruing against it. If the Ever Normal Granary can be entirely retained in the country, eventually it will flow thru the regular channels, without endangering corn prices or livestock supplies.

During the past fifteen years approximately 90 per cent of the average annual corn crop was fed to livestock on farms. The remaining 10 per cent entered commercial and seed uses, and export trade.

Because most of the corn is fed to livestock on the farm where produced or in nearby areas, the Ever Normal Granary aims to keep an adequate supply of corn at or near the source of production where it will be available for feeding, thereby avoiding the necessity of shipping corn back from terminal markets in years of short crops.

The most recent type of ear corn storage is a radical departure from the conventional slatted crib; namely, vertically ventilated storage. This type of storage is still in the experimental stage but under certain circumstances has great possibilities, particularly in that it can be easily made rodent-proof and may make possible the fumigation of the corn against insect hazards. It also has the advantage of permitting conditioning of the corn during favorable weather and better protection of the corn in bad weather. Such structures are acceptable storage for loan purposes under the following conditions:

Vertically ventilated storage structures—Corn stored in vertically ventilated, tight walled storage structures will be acceptable for loans provided:

The structure is a separate unit located where there is a free circulation of air from all directions.

It has a secondary slatted bottom at least 8

inches above the solid bottom which permits air to circulate upward through the corn.

The roof is equipped with an effective rotary or syphon ventilator, and the structure has an adequate air inlet under the grate floor which can be closed in bad weather.

The depth of corn in such a structure is no greater than the recommended crib width for the county in which the structure is located and the moisture content of the corn does not exceed 18½ per cent.

In case the depth of corn is greater than the recommended width for the county, the corn will be acceptable for loan provided the moisture content of the corn is one-half per cent less than 18½ per cent for each additional foot in depth.

It is estimated that the cost of two year's storage in Government steel bins will be less than the cost of storage in commercial warehouses. When the steel bins have saved in storage charges an amount equal to their cost, they will become the property of the county agricultural conservation associations and will be utilized thereafter in accordance with instructions from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The "trade" also has a stake in the resealing program. Every bushel of Government-owned corn which is permitted to leave the local shipping point becomes a disturbing factor to normal marketing procedure. Warehousemen, grain commissionmen, transportation agencies, and inspection services should cooperate in effectuating the Ever Normal Granary in order that corn marketing may flow through normal channels.

All corn stored in these bins will be held until it is needed on farms for livestock feed or until higher corn prices justify its movement into regular channels.

Summary of Distribution of Steel Bins

State	Number of Bins	Total Capacity
Illinois	14,253	27,013,096
Indiana	2,169	2,000,337
Iowa	19,438	41,346,898
Kansas	278	327,846
Minnesota	1,336	2,174,123
Missouri	1,347	1,787,444
Nebraska	836	878,643
Ohio	551	505,739
South Dakota	189	237,846
Wisconsin	12	24,228

Totals 40,909 76,296,200

Country Warehouse Storage—Approximately 1,850 country elevators with available storage for 38,000,000 bus. of corn were approved by Commodity Credit Corporation under this year's corn liquidation program. The greater portion of this space was utilized either for the storage of corn collateral by borrowers for loan extension or the storage of corn delivered to the Government in payment of loans. In all cases the approved local storage was filled before any steel bins were set up for the storage of Government Corn.

Wherever satisfactory arrangements could be made, the county committees have contracted with local elevators for the erection and the storing of Government corn in the steel bins. For this service the local elevator was usually paid from 2½ to 3 cents per bushel for the amount of corn stored. When corn prices advance above the loan value it is contemplated that arrangements will be made for such elevators to handle the liquidation in order that the corn may move through normal marketing channels.

Terminal and Sub-Terminal Warehouse Storage—Because of favorable weather this fall, farmers were able to harvest their corn earlier than usual and to release their cribs for the new crop. Delivery of some corn collateral had to be taken before steel bins were available. Consequently some eight or nine million bushels of corn was stored in terminal warehouses and approximately a like amount of corn was stored in sub-terminal elevators with transit privileges. The greater portion of such corn is advantageously located for either domestic use or export.

Storage Rates—For the first time the storage rates for corn were placed on a uniform basis for terminal, sub-terminal and country

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

White Corn Will Command Attractive Premium

Grain & Feed Journals: Less white corn is stored in farm cribs than at any time in years—a most unusual situation considering the large stocks of corn. This same situation is likely to exist in 1940 or it may be even more acute on account of more hybrid yellow being planted every year. Farmers growing corn for the cash market will do well to take advantage of this opportunity and consider growing white corn next season.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Truckers Should Pay More Toward Highway Maintenance

Grain & Feed Journals: Merchants, railroads and taxpayers must demand of our legislatures MORE instead of less such machinery as the Kansas system of Ports of Entry for licensing and regulating itinerant truckers who through their unrestrained activities, have created the most unjust and unwarranted trade barrier of all. Merchants are heavy taxpayers, railroads pay back to the public in taxes about 10c of each \$1.00 of their revenue. But every time the itinerant trucker takes in \$1.00, the public has to dig down in its pockets and contribute about 32c for maintaining right-of-ways over and above what the trucker pays in taxes. Let your legislatures know, in no uncertain terms, that legitimate business must have MORE, instead of less protection, and that taxes and freight rates must be fair and equitable.—S. C. Masters, Kansas City, Mo.

Getting Grain Back to the Rails

Grain & Feed Journals: An alarming number of communities are losing their railroads, because freight rates are maintained so high, business is driven to trucks. Will your town be the next to lose its railroad? Many grain merchants have already been forced out of business, because of unreasonably high and stubbornly maintained excessive grain rates. Let's give plenty of publicity to every one that resists sincere efforts to get reasonable rates. We should make them mighty unpopular. Railroads servicing Southeast Missouri, especially the Frisco and Missouri Pacific, are VOLUNTARILY trying to reduce grain rates from that area to Chicago, as much as 6 to 10c per cwt. to recapture business lost to trucks. Congratulations to those roads, and more power to them! It's at least a beginning, and we

warehouse storage; namely, one cent a month for the first seven months and free storage until the end of the storage year, July 1, 1940. This is the equivalent of seven cents a year including insurance.

Storage Problems—We still have much to find out about the most desirable types of storage structures from the standpoint of conditioning corn, preserving corn, protection against weather, rodents and insects, but probably the greatest problem that we have at this time and which is causing us the most concern is the insect problem. The angoumois moth which is prevalent in the southern part of our commercial corn areas and other insects such as rice weevil, granary weevil, saw-tooth grain beetle, Indian meal moth and others are the insects causing the damage.

hope the start of a big move "Back to the Rails" for grain.—S. C. Masters, Kansas City, Mo.

Now Handle 150 Articles

Grain & Feed Journals: Wheat demand is pretty much at a standstill. People don't seem to be using flour. There is certainly a wonderful change in the last twenty-five years. The main commodities we sold twenty-five years ago were flour, ordinary mill feed and some coal. Now we handle about 150 different articles and where we used to buy flour in car loads, we buy it in five barrel lots. Farther back than that we would buy a split car of feed and flour, now we buy straight cars of bran and midds, so that change goes on. Horses have disappeared from our streets and country roads and are now disappearing from the farm.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Penalty for Not Locking Car Soon as Loaded

Grain & Feed Journals: An experience of a prominent member recently should be a timely warning to all grain dealers. Between the time a box car had been loaded with grain and the door was closed and car seals attached a few hours later the equivalent of a shovel of coarse broken glass and eight-penny rusty nails had been thrown in on top of the grain at the doorway.

On reaching a terminal market the foreign material was discovered by the samplers and the carload declared unfit for human consumption. Shipper was notified and he immediately drove to Indianapolis to investigate. It was found upon careful unloading that this refuse was only in the door-way and the balance of car was clean grain free from foreign material.

Settlement was made by discounting the price of the grain.

It is supposed that a gang of boys caused this trouble, rather than it being a deliberate act by some disgruntled party. A good lesson to every grain shipper. Close and seal door of car as soon as loading of car has been completed.—Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, by Fred Sale, Sec'y, Indianapolis.

Fertilizer sales in Texas for the fiscal year 1938-39 were 93,115 tons, an increase of 13,000 tons over the preceding fiscal year, as reported by G. S. Fraps, state chemist.

The Magnitude of the Ever-Normal Granary—We started this corn marketing year Oct. 1 with the largest carry-over in history and a total supply of 3,152,000,000 bus. of corn. We have already restored under seal on farms, in steel bins, and elevators 250,000,000 bus. It is estimated that at least another 250,000,000 bus. will be sealed this winter under the 1939 corn loan program. Furthermore we are probably conservative in estimating that at least another 250,000,000 bus. will be held privately by farmers who do not need the money and who consistently every year carry a reserve supply of corn. This makes a total of at least 750,000,000 bus. of corn which will be held off the market and from feeding until the end of the marketing year if the price is not satisfactory.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 4.—Soybean growing is fairly new in this section of Michigan and the tonnage of handling is not large.—A. K. Zinn & Co., Fred Zinn, vice-pres.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—Conditions of winter wheat at this time promise a crop of about 390,000,000 bushels on 42,000,000 acres.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Winchester, Ind., Dec. 2.—Our fall demand for field seeds has been really much better than we expected, as we harvested a very good crop of red clover in eastern Indiana and western Ohio. In fact, we had some red clover seed that was the most beautiful color we had ever seen in Indiana seed. We believe it will all be wanted.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v.-pres.

Evansville, Ind.—An unusually large amount of fall plowing for wild garlic control is under way in the Tri-State section, it has been reported by C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist from Purdue University. With continued good weather in this area, Mr. Skiver is of the opinion that an unusually large acreage of land will be broken this fall and early winter.—W. B. C.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—The acreage of winter wheat sown this fall is estimated to be 94.0 percent of the 46,173,000 (unrevised) acres sown last fall, or 43,886,000. This compares with an average of 45,644,000 acres sown in the falls of the period 1926-35. The condition of winter wheat is estimated to be 61 percent of normal. This is, by 8.9 percent, the lowest condition of record. It compares with 72 percent last year, 80 percent, the 1926-35 average and 82 percent, the 1923-32 average. The indicated production of winter wheat is about 375,000,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, Statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

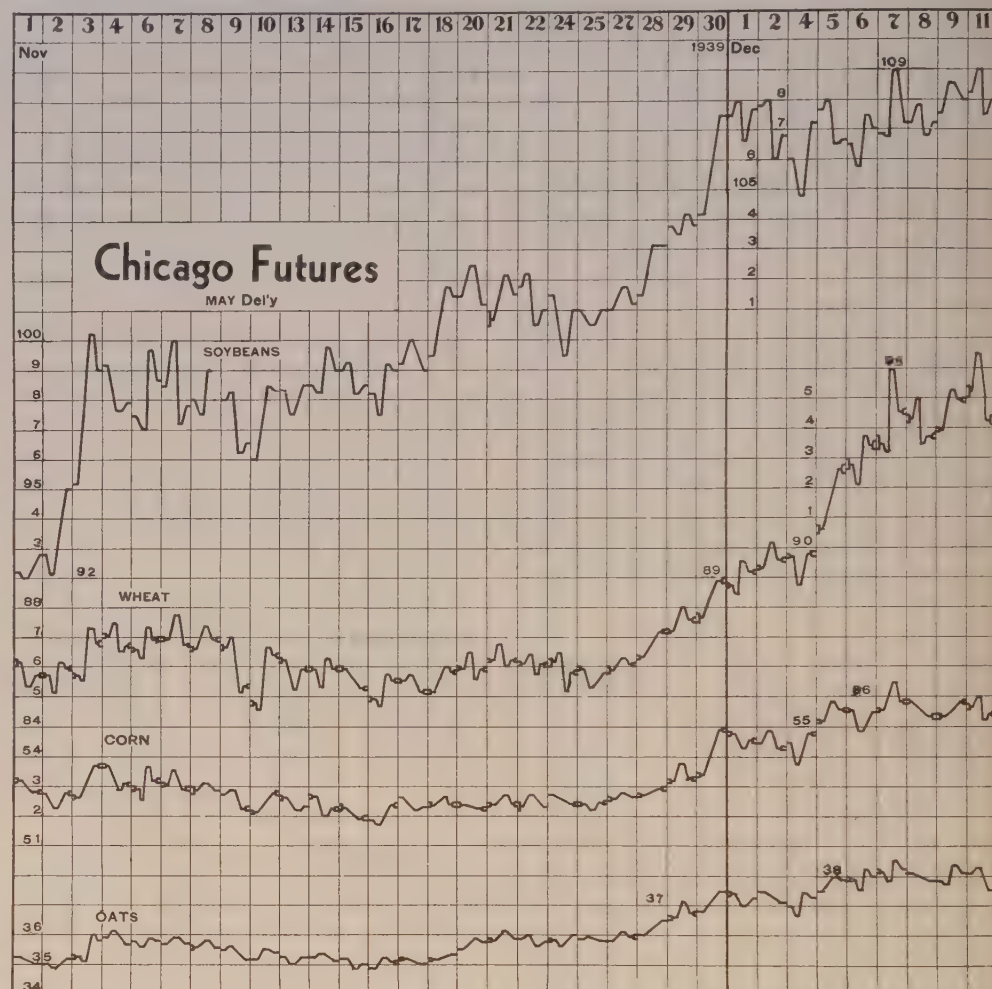
Winchester, Ind.—Wheat couldn't look better, is matted close to the ground, looks like it was ready for almost any kind of an emergency. No fly damage any place. Corn harvesting is 100% done, likewise soybeans. In my humble opinion there is more corn in the country than there has been in a good many years, but farmers are not desirous to sell so long as they can feed it to hogs, cattle or sheep. Farmers are as busy as we ever saw them doing fall plowing. There will be more ground plowed for oats next spring than there has been for many years; many thousand acres in Eastern Indiana now ready for spring planting.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Dodge City, Kan., Dec. 2.—The past two weeks has brought little change in the weather over the U. S. winter wheat belt, and the seriousness of this extreme fall drouth is being felt more each day. As for our own state, the December first condition is expected to be the lowest on record, with a seeded acreage of probably one and one-half million less than was sown last year and about 5,000,000 less than was seeded in the falls of 1936 and 1937.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7.—The acreage planted to winter wheat is now estimated to be 42,889,000

acres, which is a reduction of 7.1%, or 3,284,000 acres, as compared with a year ago. The condition of the plant on Dec. 1, is rated 60% of normal, the lowest Dec. 1 condition on record, the previous low being 68.9 in 1932. We interpret present acreage and condition estimates as suggesting a crop of 402 million bus. Last year final outturn was 551 million bus.—Nat. C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Preliminary estimates by our correspondents indicate a reduction of around 15% from last year's acreage on winter wheat, which would mean an acreage sown this fall of around 40 million acres. This com-



Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat												Corn												Oats												Rye												Barley												Soybeans																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	High	Low	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 11	Dec. 12																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

compares with 46 million sown last year, 50 million in 1937 and 57 million in 1936, with the ten-year average (1926-35) of 46 million. Late seeding in Nebraska and Kansas is a handicap to the winter wheat crop. The eastern, or soft wheat states, are showing fair to good growth at the present time. Seeding was accomplished near the normal period. Rye is going through a similar experience to winter wheat, although not quite so severe as winter wheat in the southern areas. Moisture is lacking everywhere, but germination and growth have been fair over the main rye area of the Dakotas and Minnesota.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Winter Wheat Crop Estimates

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—Local statisticians make the following estimates of the coming winter wheat crop:

	Acreage	Cond'n	Estd. crop
B. W. Snow	43,900,000	58.4	404,000,000
N. C. Murray.....	42,900,000	60.0	402,000,000
R. O. Cromwell....	43,300,000	60.0	375,000,000
H. C. Donovan.....	42,000,000	.....	390,000,000
C. M. Galvin.....	41,300,000	59.3	375,000,000
Average	42,700,000	59.4	389,000,000
Government, Dec. 1,			
'38	46,173,000	72.0	485,000,000
Harvest, '38	38,572,000	....	551,000,000

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	851,441	181,778	.....	17,143
Boston	290,251	1,400	.....	.....
Chicago	8,331,000	12,940,000	8,877,000	9,552,000
Duluth	1,447,906	1,326,332	210,000	654,750
Ft. William	.....	22,851	3,292	18,961
Ft. Worth	16,500	37,500	40,500	21,000
Galveston	24,000	4,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,713,000	2,061,000	339,000	141,000
Milwaukee	756,400	638,600	67,600	1,207,500
Minneapolis	4,603,500	3,797,520	1,650,000	950,540
New Orleans	1,002,262	1,657,406	33,100	1,246,128
Omaha	1,582,844	2,020,200	1,012,431	631,750
Peoria	1,243,057	1,223,500	440,757	921,300
St. Joseph	684,000	877,500	201,000	297,000
St. Louis	1,683,000	1,592,000	988,500	319,500
Superior	1,172,845	369,390	560,000	306,000
Toledo	1,052,800	939,400	793,040	372,370
Wichita	26,000	5,200	.....	1,300

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	79,160	119,152	.....	.....
Chicago	71,000	42,000	200,000	148,000
Duluth	215,438	413,531	457,985	994,559
Ft. William	1,250,890	89,532	1,243,826	31,603
Ft. Worth	.....	.....	.....	4,500
Galveston	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	37,500	33,000	3,000	1,500
Milwaukee	326,865	38,205	22,590	27,610
Minneapolis	729,000	434,770	708,000	332,910
New Orleans	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Omaha	44,800	58,800	29,400	107,800
Peoria	63,600	80,400	4,800	8,400
St. Louis	15,000	52,500	25,500	40,500
Superior	163,353	271,753	355,391	581,122
Toledo	9,800	16,800	.....	11,570

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	129,044	83,998	.....	.....
Boston	8,000	9,600	.....	.....
Chicago	930,000	1,098,000	1,136,000	1,197,000
Duluth	952,089	466,886	1,849,384	2,708,238
Ft. William	2,975,589	1,318,077	4,446,300	2,240,762
Ft. Worth	34,000	44,000	16,000	16,000
Kansas City	120,000	168,000	84,000	134,000
Milwaukee	42,940	49,720	64,600	68,400
Minneapolis	2,117,250	804,100	1,476,000	1,004,010
New Orleans	14,491	21,890	7,080	80,547
Omaha	188,000	138,000	205,790	474,200
Peoria	868,000	106,000	466,000	166,000
St. Joseph	140,000	344,000	42,000	132,000
St. Louis	214,000	190,000	148,000	186,000
Superior	742,468	372,498	1,693,291	2,272,084
Toledo	803,970	294,000	792,025	223,455
Wichita	7,500	.....	.....	.....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The steamer Brockton took on 105,000 bus. of corn at Elevator B of the Norris Elevator Co. Nov. 21, for shipment to Buffalo.—H. C. B.

Duluth, Minn.—Several cargoes of Canadian screenings amounting to 6,000 tons was received here late last month, besides a 103,000-bu. cargo of mill oats.—F. G. C.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 4.—In recent weeks we have been handling a fair quantity of soybeans thru the Transit Warehouse Corp. plant.—Fred Zinn, vice-pres., A. K. Zinn & Co.

Duluth, Minn.—In one day recently, out of 237 cars of wheat received, 218 were bonded spring wheat from Canada, indicating the beginning of a rail movement of Canadian wheat to the head of the lakes for winter storage.

Duluth, Minn.—The heaviest lake shipping period of the season was recorded here last month. Navigation officially closed midnight Nov. 30, ending the regular insurance rate on hull and cargoes. In the final week boats were pushed under loading spouts as fast as elevators could put grain aboard them and clear and when compilations were made a total of 12,945,000 bus. had been dumped into boat bottoms. Most of the grain was destined for Buffalo.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 7.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Dec. 1, 1939 decreased 10,014,967 bus. as compared with the preceding week. The amount in store was reported as 350,178,010 bus. compared with 170,655,019 bus. for the week of Dec. 2, 1938. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 13,959,328 bus. and the amount in transit on the lakes was 11,482,127 bus. for the week ending Dec. 1, 1939. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 33,882,333 bus., an increase of 9,443,443 bus. over the previous week when 24,438,890 bus. were reported. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Dec. 1, 1939 amounted to 5,849,493 bus., a decrease of 3,410,605 bus. from the previous week when 9,260,098 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 3,145,123 bus. For the eighteen weeks ending Dec. 1, 1939 and the same period in 1938, 347,404,736 and 246,033,325 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Soybean Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	1,828,586	120,447	1,346,924	109,506
Chicago	3,775,500	2,464,000	4,760,000	1,702,000
Omaha	70,500	118,500	.....	.....
St. Joseph	67,500	.....	10,500	.....
St. Louis	73,100	121,600	156,800	68,700
Toledo	1,012,500	454,500	163,355	.....
Peoria	242,000	242,900	268,500	.....

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	239,681	5,847	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,300	.....	.....
Chicago	1,095,000	995,000	262,000	228,000
Duluth	1,018,840	856,667	1,047,088	1,891,434
Ft. William	2,470,996	1,036,954	3,383,000	2,651,752
Ft. Worth	1,600	1,600	1,600	6,400
Kansas City	38,400	17,600	14,400	17,600
Milwaukee	1,410,400	1,604,760	453,925	556,100
Minneapolis	3,571,700	2,381,970	3,383,000	2,651,130
Omaha	36,800	27,200	29,168	38,400
Peoria	291,800	212,500	196,800	133,600
St. Joseph	5,250	1,750	.....	3,500
St. Louis	182,400	243,200	28,800	56,000
Superior	280,514	322,465	791,764	1,025,637
Toledo	101,345	87,600	101,495	22,630

Lennox, S. D., Dec. 1.—Grain movement is rather slow. Corn is being held for sealing. All grain that we buy is being sold to truckers, going south and southwest of here.—Farm Commodity Exchange, by G. A. Null, mgr.

Duluth, Minn.—Canada faced with a shortage of storage room for handling the big grain crop has sought an outlet for holding its surplus stocks at available U. S. centers. Arrangement completed Canadian railroads started moving wheat here with a rush and at the close of business Dec. 2, elevators already had stored 1,319,000 bus. of an expected 3,000,000 bus. The run called for extra inspectors here and at the border to inspect the grain arriving.—F. G. C.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6.—An 11-year record was shattered here when vessels unloaded 16,836,838 bus. during the week ended Dec. 3. This exceeds the previous mark of 9,495,661 set the preceding week. Of last week's total, 12,773,978 bus. were Canadian grain. Railroads loaded 7,965,992 bus. for delivery to seaboard terminals. Receipts here to the end of last week aggregated 124,000,000 bus., or 20,000,000 above combined storage and unload total for all of 1938. Approximately 62 grain cargoes arrived at Buffalo during the week and the winter storage fleet now totals 31 boats.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 2.—Light receipts of soybeans have lifted prices to the highest levels since July, 1937. The advance has been too rapid to bring out beans on the farms and in country elevators. Although there is a fair amount of beans unsold, they are in strong hands and there is no way to determine when they will move into commercial channels. The way this year's record crop of soybeans has been absorbed, with the proposed reduction in corn acreage, indicates that next year will see a further increase in soybean acreage and there should be a good demand for seed beans.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Decatur, Ind., Dec. 9.—Country offerings of corn thru this central area very light. In the northern part of the state at points close to Chicago taking short rates, offerings picked up for a few days on the advance. Some producers are talking as though they will be interested in selling their corn at 50c rather than sealing it and taking a chance on loss from rats, going out of condition, etc. With so much corn available either to be sealed, sold, or fed, the fixed price of 57c on the farms must necessarily be a maximum price until the surplus is used up. With finished beef and hog prices so low, too high corn prices will cut down very materially on feeding over the winter and spring.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 9.—The strength in the Argentine linseed markets and in our own grain markets has reflected itself in prices for domestic flax at Minneapolis and Duluth where prices have advanced about eight cents a bushel. Cash premiums are now based on the Minneapolis May futures and, at present, track flax here is selling at nine cents over the May. Receipts at Minneapolis are averaging about seven cars a day and Duluth is getting practically nothing. We estimate that about 500,000 gross bus. of flax were marketed during the month of November. On the basis of the November 1 production estimate figure of 17,439,000 net bus., we calculate that 85% of the crop has now moved.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	5,252,697	20,096	471,161	.....
Boston	420,479	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	422,000	1,067,000	835,000	2,475,000
Duluth	2,464,256	5,805,177	8,817,726	10,133,897
Ft. William	31,960,088	21,512,982	58,634,172	29,715,104
Ft. Worth	336,000	798,000	582,400	1,033,600
Galveston	253,500	925,500	.....	750,705
Hutchinson	816,200	1,043,000	.....	.....
Kan. City	2,268,800	4,875,200	1,917,125	2,746,575
Milwaukee	.....	98,560	29,400	503,791
Minneapolis	4,905,000	3,470,650	1,593,000	2,461,670
New Orleans	1,400	666,086	312,405	987,111
Omaha	438,362	739,220	196,310	919,810
Peoria	39,300	114,900	88,600	202,000
St. Joseph	188,800	403,200	832,000	809,600
St. Louis	640,500	559,000	860,000	1,218,000
Superior	1,059,363	3,241,167	5,599,648	6,895,145
Toledo	325,935	482,000	244,580	544,370
Wichita	1,053,000	1,053,000	822,000	828,000

New Elevators Will Ship by River Barges

Mechanically, the three cribbed, iron-clad barge loading elevators erected by John S. Metcalf Co. for the Continental Grain Co. on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers recently are replicas of each other.

The elevators are located at Seneca, and La Salle, Ill., and Clinton, Ia. They vary in their storage capacity, and to a slight degree in the floor plans, but each elevator has the same kind and size of receiving, elevating and shipping machinery.

THE DRIVEWAY of each elevator has 14x14 ft. entrance and exit openings, and 28 ft. or more of clearance at the exit end to allow for the rise of the long platform truck dump.

The 10x34 ft. maple floored deck of the 30 ton Fairbanks truck scale in each elevator is a part of the Kewanee pneumatic truck lift, which handles semi-trailers as well as single trucks. The scale deck is hinged at the back. It can be tilted upward to an angle as great as 30 degrees by two pneumatic pistons, one on each side, the lifting rods of the pistons catching in cast steel cups on the under side of the scale deck frame to do the lifting. In the down position, the lifting rods of the concrete anchored air cylinders are free from the scale deck, so they cannot influence weights. A green light in the office beside type registering Fairbanks scale beam, signals when the lifting rods are clear of the scale deck. Torsional strain in tilting the deck is avoided thru connection of both air cylinders with the same air line.

AIR OPERATED STOPS at the back of the scale deck block the wheels of trucks to prevent the trucks from rolling backward when the scale deck is tilted. There are two pairs of stops. One pair is on the scale deck, for use with straight trucks, holding such trucks high enough on the deck so that the overhang of truck boxes will not strike the steel grate over the receiving sink. The second pair is at the base of the scale deck, for use with semi-trailers, where no overhang problem exists.

A 14 FT. WIDE steel grating behind the combined scale deck and truck dump in each elevator covers a 500 bu. receiving sink. This receiving sink drains into either or both of the boots of the two steel cased Weller elevating legs in each elevator. These legs have 12 inch rubber covered cup belts, carrying 10x5 inch Calumet cups on 10 inch centers, over Webster boot and head pulleys. Each leg is driven independently by a 20 h.p. enclosed motor, thru silent and roller chain reduction units running in oil. Both jack shafts and head shafts turn in self-aligning anti-friction bearings.

The speed with which grain may be dumped and elevated sets the receiving pace for an elevator that is burdened with a steady stream of trucks during the corn rush. Each leg in these barge loading elevators has rated capacity for elevating 5,000 bus. per hour, or a combined elevating capacity of 10,000 bus. per hour at each elevator. This elevating capacity suffers no interference from back pressures built up by the rapidly moving cups. Each leg is vented thru the roof of the cupola.

The 10,000 bus. per hour elevating capacity in each elevator is matched with a 25 bu. Richardson automatic shipping scale, which pours grain in a continuous stream thru the Weller 9x12 inch rectangular barge loading spout that reaches across the edge of the river bank to fill the holds of barges. At the end of the shipping spout is a clock loading spout with a flexible end that will reach three loading hatches in a barge without moving the barge. This feature increases the speed with which barges may be loaded, because barges need be shifted only once to reach all loading hatches, and fill their holds to the brim.

BARGES are not always available when they are wanted. Then the storage capacity of the elevator plays an important part in keeping the elevator in the market to receive grain. In the leg heads in each elevator are valves to divert

flow of grain thru Gerber distributors and Weller steel spouting into the elevator bins.

Each elevator has a Western manually-operated manlift for quick passage from the workfloor to the cupola thru the leg well. All wiring in each house is in rigid conduit, complying with the requirements of the National Electrical Code for Class 2, Group G, locations. Electric lights are encased in dust-proof globes. Dust-proof switches start the motors, turn lights on and off.

THE CLINTON elevator has added facilities for receiving carloads of grain. On the opposite side of the elevator from the driveway is a car shed, with two Clark power shovels to drag grain thru opened car doors from which it falls thru a steel grate over a single carload receiving pit, to be carried to a Webster leg boot by a 30 inch rubber covered conveyor belt, driven by a 5 h.p. enclosed motor, thru a silent chain drive.

The Clinton elevator can load cars also. An 8 inch loading spout cuts thru the roof of the car shed for this purpose. A spur track from the Davenport, Rock Island & North Western railway enters the car shed to give rail service.

EACH of the three elevators is of cribbed construction, on a heavy, water-proofed concrete foundation. Each elevator follows the same general floor plan, except for the location of office space.

THE CLINTON elevator has room for 85,000 bus. of grain in its 8 hoppers bottom bins, three of which are over the driveway and provided with valves so they can be used for loading trucks, or for aerating grain by dropping it thru the driveway on a windy day. The driveway is 50 ft. long. Dimensions of the elevator are 41½x46½ ft., with 76 ft. of cribbing to the plate, and a 36 ft. high cupola. A two room office is attached to the drive-

way. The office is insulated with fibre wall-board, and is kept warm with heat from an oil furnace in the office basement.

The elevator is located on the north bank of the Mississippi river, at the foot of South 4th street in Clinton. Its property includes 400 ft. of river frontage, and it has three bulkheads made of sheet steel filled with sand. To these piles the barges are tied for loading. The top of the middle bulkhead is covered with concrete to make a supporting pier for the end of the barge loading spout.

The 400 ft. of river frontage is part of 5 miles along the Clinton bank of the Mississippi river which were dredged to a 9 ft. depth for a municipal dock project that anticipates construction of docks and warehouses to receive and redistribute every kind of commodity and product shipped by barge.

Manager of the Continental Grain Co.'s Clinton elevator is Fred Lyons, Jr.; office manager is Julius Baer; elevator superintendent is Marvin C. Schreiner. Energetic and aggressive buying enabled the elevator to ship nearly 150,000 bus. of corn in the six weeks following its opening. Then it ceased shipping by barge for the season, with the closing of navigation on the upper Mississippi. While private barge lines need not follow the closing of navigation, the principal source of barges on the upper Mississippi is the Federal Barge Lines, which removes its barges from this part of the river before the winter sets in and coats the river with ice.

THE LA SALLE elevator is located on the south bank of the Illinois river at La Salle, a short distance from the La Salle bridge. This elevator has capacity for 75,000 bus. in its five deep and three overhead hoppers bottom bins. Dimensions of the elevator are 41½x46½ ft., with bin cribbing rising 66 ft. to the plate and surmounted by a 35 ft. 8 inch cupola.

This elevator is operated for the Continental Grain Co. by Manager Harold B. McClintock, who buys grain from inland country elevators for a distance of about 35 miles each way



New 50,000 bu. elevator of Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp., at Seneca, Ill.

from the river, and ships by barge to his company's terminal elevators in Chicago.

The elevator is regularly serviced by three barges, each of which has capacity for 45,000 bus. of grain. Since it takes 10 hours to load a barge, and 30 hours for the barge to move to Chicago, be unloaded and return, the average service amounts to one barge a day, which gives the elevator buying capacity for 45,000 bus. of grain daily.

At times since it was opened in September, the elevator has nearly equalled its shipping capacity. By the end of November it had shipped over 100,000 bus. of soybeans, and over 600,000 bus. of corn by barge to Chicago. Almost every day a barge or two was tied up to the 10 bundles of piles in the 400 ft. river frontage of the elevator's site, which has been dredged to a 9 ft. depth all the way to the river channel hugging the farther shore.

THE LA SALLE ELEVATOR has no rail facilities. But this is considered no hazard since the upper Illinois river seldom freezes over, and the John I. Hay Co. has equipped some of its tow boats with ice-breaking tips on the paddle wheels.

THE SENECA ELEVATOR, on the north bank of the Illinois river at Seneca, a few steps from the bridge, was built for the Continental Grain Co., but was promptly sold and turned over to the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp., which also operates a 70,000 bu. barge loading elevator at Morris, 12 miles east.

The Seneca elevator has capacity for 50,000 bus. in eight bins. Dimensions of the elevator are 36x48 ft. on the ground, with 63½ ft. of cribbing, and a 35 ft. cupola.

Manager of the Seneca elevator is Fred McClellan, who buys under the supervision of Manager O. B. Robbins of the Morris office of the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp. Opened late in September, the elevator loaded out its first barge on Oct. 2; and 60 days later had shipped a total of 500,000 bus. of corn and soybeans.

In constant service at this elevator is one 30,000 bu. leased barge. This is supplemented with other barges contracted from time to time



Continental Grain Co.'s 85,000 bu. Elevator on Mississippi River at Clinton, Ia.

as required, or supplied by the Allied Barge Corp., wholly-owned subsidiary of the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp., and possessor of four barges with capacity for 30,000 bus. each, that are kept busy carrying grain from the company's Morris elevator to Chicago.

The Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp. has been an active force in barge shipping of grain. It is a cooperative organization of 22 cooperative and independent elevators in the Illinois river valley, and at inland points which can haul to Morris by truck.

Originally it was the Allied Grain Dealers Ass'n, a group organization of elevators seek-

ing ways and means of competing with trucks and barges, and holding the grain business in their territories. Rail rates were a major obstacle they found it difficult to surmount. So when the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s barge loading elevator at Morris was offered for leasing, the group re-organized itself into the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp., and leased the elevator to create a river outlet for inland grain.

The key to river shipping of grain is control of barges. Taking a page from the experience of the Farmers National Grain Corp., which was frequently forced to ship grain by rail at a loss, because other river shippers had contracted all available barges, the new organization promptly leased barges of its own.

The barge leasing arrangement was not entirely satisfactory, as it left barges callable on 30 days' notice, a provision that could spell disaster for a barge loading elevator during a heavy movement of grain. So the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp. soon organized the Allied Barge Corp., gave the Dravo Corp. over \$42,000 for four 3-compartment barges capable of carrying 30,000 bus. of grain each. Instead of buying one, it contracted a towboat to shuttle the barges back and forth between Morris and Chicago elevators.

The only operating difference between the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp., and independent and line operators who buy grain along the river, is that this organization prorates dividends back to member companies on the basis of the volume of grain it handles for each member. The elevator's bids go to members and non-members alike, but only the members share in the dividends, except as the barge bid may be over the rail bid for grain at inland points.

Barge loading elevators depend upon volume. Their receiving facilities, their handling machinery, their motors are designed to take in grain fast and put it in barges just as fast. Such elevators could not be economically operated buying from farmers in restricted territories. They can develop volume only by drawing grain from inland elevators by large trucks.

Only four of the member companies of the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp. have fleets of trucks of their own to transport the grain they buy to the barge loading elevator at Morris. Two of these already had fleets of trucks when the Morris corporation was organized. In other cases individual truck lines quickly set up, and the elevators considered it



Continental Grain Co.'s 75,000 bu. Elevator on Illinois River at La Salle, Ill.

expedient to contract with them for the hauling of the grain they bought, thus avoiding an investment in trucks during dull periods in grain shipping.

Except for the method of transporting the grain it buys and sells, a barge loading elevator operates like a cross between a country elevator and a terminal elevator. Its bids are similar to those of a terminal elevator or central market grain merchant in that its bids go only to elevators in its territory. The bids are basis truck delivery to the barge loading elevator. All its shipments are by barge. This restricts its market to terminal elevators that have facilities for unloading barges. Grain moving to Chicago by barges is shipped eastward by rail on "ex-barge rail" rates, but some of it continues on its eastward journey by lake boat.

Mixing of grain to improve the grade is impractical for existing barge elevators. It can be done, but none of the river houses have sufficient capacity to do much mixing, nor does a heavy movement permit them time to hold grain and work with it.

No longer free from competition is the river. Five Chicago terminal operators have elevators that unload barges. At St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans are other elevators that unload barges of grain, and the use of clam shells to unload barges at other river points has become a fairly common practice.

On the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, barge loading elevators are increasing in number, and firms are scrambling for sites. How many barge loading elevators will be built at river points depends upon sites. The long banks of the rivers is no promise of an endless number of sites. Says President W. H. Allen, of the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp., "Few suitable sites for barge loading elevators on the Illinois river remain available. A barge loading elevator must be built on a high bank so that rising waters in the spring will not flood its pits. It must have a turning basin big enough for barge service, and it must have heavy piling to hold the barges in all kinds of weather."

Early shipping by barge was hampered because the number of barges were insufficient to supply the demand, and barges are still none too plentiful. But the supply is increasing. New barge companies have sprung into being and old lines have expanded. First to extend service to the Illinois river was the Federal Barge Lines, with offices in St. Louis and Chicago. Today offices are also maintained in Chicago or Joliet by the John I. Hays Barge Line, the A. L. Machling Co. and the Central Barge Co.

Out of St. Louis operates the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., and on the Ohio is the Ohio River Co. Several more lines operate on the Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers all the year around, and show a tendency to expand their services to reach up the tributary rivers.

What lies ahead for barge loading elevators and for inland elevators that face their competition or sell and transport grain to them by truck is contingent upon a number of factors like maintenance of river channels, national legislation to control or hamper river traffic, rail rate adjustments to meet river competition, and others. But to date river traffic has shown a steady growth, and barge lines have waxed fat on the demand for their service.

The driest fall of record from the Appalachian to the Rocky Mountains, is a general summary of the months of September, October and November, said J. B. Kincer of the U. S. Weather Bureau Dec. 2. Most of this area received for the three months less than half the normal rainfall and some sections less than one-fourth the usual amount. Sioux City, Ia., had the lowest rainfall of record, only .6 of an inch for the three months, or about 10% of normal. Dodge City, Kan., and North Platte, Neb., had only .8 of an inch for the period.

Soybean Price Boosted by Demand for Meal

Nothing truer was ever said than when Dr. J. W. Hayward, in an address before the National Chemurgic Council told them that "Soybean oil meal is the major product of the soybean processing industry." Altho plastics and soy flour afford a small outlet Dr. Hayward points out that "More than 95 per cent of the total residue from the soybean processing plants in this country has been in the form of soybean oil meal which is used in feeds for all classes of livestock and poultry."

The campaign conducted by the Soybean Nutritional Council to promote the use of meal seems to be bearing fruit. Earlier work has been done in years past by the state experiment stations and the trade journals to spread the gospel of soybean oil meal.

Farmers now have taken hold of the bean meal in earnest. The soybean processors are completely sold out on meal for immediate shipment, and have liberal back-logs of orders for oil meal to be shipped in January and February.

The Price of Meal.—In 1938 soybean oil meal at Chicago made a low price of \$22 per ton Nov. 5. Demand for winter feeding raised the price to \$26.70 in January, 1939, and it sagged during the summer as other feeds came on the market, reaching the 1939 low of \$20.50 Aug. 19.

Then came the war, before new beans could be processed, and the price leaped to \$37.00 per ton Sept. 23. Reacting from the war hysteria the price fell by Oct. 14 to \$27.20. The drop was made easier by the general knowledge that the bean crop about to be harvested was the largest on record.

The steady and increasing demand from feeders this fall has raised the price again to \$35.20 Dec. 2. This is equivalent to an advance since Aug. 19 of 71 per cent.

The Price of Beans.—The lowest price on beans in 1938 was in October, 67½¢ per bushel; but when meal made its low of \$22, Nov. 5, 1938, the beans were quoted at 71½¢. This year the corresponding bottom basis was \$23.20 for the meal and 77½¢ for the beans on Sept. 2. When meal made its 1939 low Aug. 19 not enough cash beans were arriving at Chicago to make a fair market.

The Recent Bean Market.—The present price of beans, well above the dollar mark, may look high to some speculators; but is fully warranted by the extraordinary market for the

soybean meal. The advancing quotations on May beans are best pictured in the daily record appearing in our chart of Chicago Futures in Nov. 8 and the present Dec. 13 number.

Substantial Basis for the Rise.—The price of the meal advanced 71 per cent since Aug. 19. A corresponding advance of 71 per cent in the price of beans since Sept. 2, would make beans worth \$1.32½ per bushel, and they have not sold that high since July, 1937.

Receipts of soybeans at the markets have fallen off but the demand for oil meal continues unsatisfied; and as long as this condition persists high prices can be expected for the raw material.

The soybean processing industry rests on the sound basis that the farmer must do business with the processor. Removing the oil makes a better feed. Hog meat is ruined by feeding the whole bean or the meal with oil left in. Consequently it pays a farmer who grows beans to sell them and buy the oil meal.

For a record of prices each week on both beans and meal see the table of "Feed Prices" in Feedstuffs Department, this number.

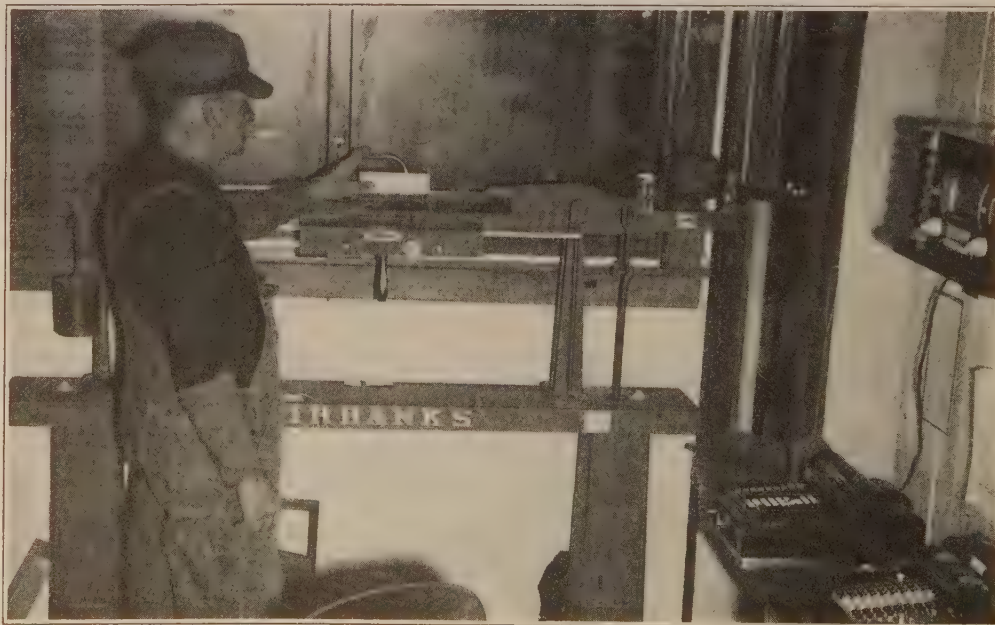
That soybean oil meal is enjoying favor with feeders is shown by the gain in its price compared with linseed meal. Linseed meal was \$37.80 per ton in October, 1938, and on Dec. 2, 1939, was only a dollar higher at \$36.90, while soybean oil meal advanced in the same time from \$22.50 to \$35.20 per ton.

At the low prices ruling in September when the crop began to move offers of beans were eagerly snapped up by exporters, 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bus. having been sold for export, but this export trade has petered out since the price advance and the falling off in fresh receipts.

Part of the export demand was satisfied by the 4,705,000 bus. shipped from Chicago in October and 4,760,000 bus. shipped in November. Receipts at Chicago, which were 10,138,000 bus. in October, dropped off to 3,775,000 bus. in November. The November receipts are still larger than those of November last year, which were 2,464,000 bus.

Wheat ground during the four months of the crop year prior to Nov. 1 totaled 176,704,266 bus., against 169,519,652 bus. during the like month of 1938, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Prices received by farmers for grain Nov. 15 stood at the index number of 79, against 60 a year ago, and 97, the November average for the years 1909-13, as reported by the U. S. D. A. Prices paid by farmers for what they buy stood at 122 Nov. 15.



Charles Rice operating 30-ton truck scale in Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp. Elevator at Seneca, Ill.

Handling Corn in the Ohio River Valley

By OBSERVER

CORN BUYERS in southern Indiana and southern Illinois, who are handling ear corn, claim that the average of hybrid corn is shelling out from 2% to 3% more shell corn to the 70 pound bushel than open-pollinated corn. The majority of grain dealers insist hybrid corn is shelling out 3% higher.

Fred Antell, at Princeton, Ind., says farmers have mixed feelings about hybrid corn. Many of the farmers in his territory are heavy feeders. They like the higher yield of hybrid corn, but complain of its hardness, declaring they cannot feed it without grinding.

* * * * *

SPEAKING OF FEEDERS reminds us of a group of cattle and hog men in Kentucky, a short way below Henderson, who have put their own production of corn into their farm cribs with intent to seal it under government loans. Expecting the government loans to exceed the open market prices by a comfortable margin, these feeders are offering strong competition to the grain dealers for free corn, bidding as much as 5c per bushel over the local elevators for ear corn, and insisting they want to buy 150,000 bus. to fill their feeding requirements.

* * * * *

EAR CORN handling elevators in southern Indiana, and southern Illinois have a large carry-over of kernels of shelled corn in their cob and shuck piles, in spite of the fact that practically every elevator operator employs a man to keep the excess of shucks free from clogging the cleaner and carrying over an excessive amount of shelled corn.

Extensive remodeling is necessary at some elevators to permit the installation of new cleaners. The problem is not alone the installation of new and larger cleaners, or cleaners of a design that will separate all the shelled corn from the excessive husks in machine picked corn, the change involves remodeling which will get the husks and cobs away from the machine.

Gleaners search the cleaner tailings and salvage enough corn to feed back-lot chickens.

The husks retard cleaning operations so the cleaning machinery is necessarily fed slower to prevent an excessive amount of corn being carried over into the cob pile.

To slow down the feed to the cleaner, the drag carrying ear corn to the sheller must be slowed down. This reduces the speed with which the dump is cleared, keeps trucks waiting in line for a turn to dump their loads. New installations of corn shellers and corn cleaners of the largest capacity obtainable are demanded.

* * * * *

ANGOUMOIS MOTH, frequently called "fly," is discouraging farmers in the southern part of the corn belt from continued cooperation with the never-normal granary. Kentucky farmers, suffering damage to corn in their cribs, seldom obtain fair consideration from the county committees for the shrinkage caused by the moth, weevil and rats.

While quibbling over the damaged grain much corn remains in the cribs and provides a never-ending banquet for the destructive pests.

Farmers contend that the shrink from weevil damage is no fault of theirs, because they notified the county committees of weevil activities and asked for delivery instructions. Now they are receiving notices telling them the percentage of damage, and advices that weevil discounts will be taken out of their next benefit checks. The most extensive weevil damage in old sealed corn called to the attention of this observer was 48 per cent.

* * * * *

CORN BELT grain dealers will find no satisfaction in learning that the itinerant trucker is discredited and disliked as much in Ken-

tucky as in Indiana, or Illinois. Southern grain handlers complain of a loss of business from itinerants selling direct to farmers and feeders. Southern farmers are close buyers, dicker over pennies, but never hesitate to trust unknown truckers for weights and grades.

A factor entering into southern buying of corn centers around Sec'y of Agriculture Henry Wallace's never-normal granary. So far the good Sec'y appears to have been given the ride, if rumors may be taken at face value. Southern feeders have sealed their own corn, and compete with the grain dealers for purchases of free corn.

The result is that much southern corn is eaten by moths and weevil. Still not untangled are the deliveries of 1937 sealed corn in Kentucky. Southern farmers, whose cribs fell short of the contents at sealing time, tried to deliver entire cribs of weevil-eaten corn in satisfaction of their loans, now contend they were not responsible "for acts of God in the form of insects." The Owensboro Elevator Co. at Owensboro, is still waiting for its check from Uncle Sam for the sealed corn it shipped for the account of the Commodity Credit Corp.

International Imports and Exports of Soybeans

Latest available statistics show that China grew 217,192,000 bus. of soybeans on 12,157,340 acres in 1936. In 1938 Chosen (Korea) grew 18,480,000 bus. on 1,887,080 acres, yet imported 1,861,975 bus. in addition; Manchoukuo produced 170,269,000 bus., on 9,467,510 acres. Japan, in 1937, grew 13,473,000 bus. of soybeans on 812,630 acres. In 1938, however, Japan imported 27,796,787 bus. of beans.

Germany imported 28,766,356 bus. of soybeans in the same year; Denmark, 6,973,885 bus.; Netherlands, 4,041,706 bus.; Netherlands Indies (in spite of production of 9,873,000 bus. on 871,910 acres the year before), 33,804 bus.;

Norway, 888,454 bus.; Sweden, 5,346,155 bus.; United Kingdom, 3,683,300 bus.

Outside of China, Chosen, Manchoukuo, and Japan the biggest soybean producing countries are United States and Russia. In 1938, the United States produced 57,665,000 bus. of commercial soybeans from a total of 7,789,000 acres planted to beans; Russia produced 2,502,221 bus. on 44,600 acres. Rumania, too, has crept forward, producing 1,804,000 bus. on 138,320 acres; and Bulgaria, with 246,000 bus. on 29,640 acres.

Darrouzett Gets New Elevator

A 100,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator was built for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. at Darrouzett, Tex., by Chalmers & Borton recently.

The elevator consists of four cylindrical concrete tanks 14 ft. in diameter and 112 ft. high, so arranged that a 12 ft. driveway passes thru the middle of the completed structure, and a 7 ft. wide work-floor passes between the tanks at right angles to, and each way from, the driveway.

The four big tanks are the pillars of the structure. Space between them, over the driveway and over the work-floor, is divided into 10 overhead bins.

All of the overhead bins spout thru the driveway and into the receiving sink. Rack and pinion gates control the flow of grain from bins. From the overhead bins, trucks can be filled, or grain can be aerated in the driveway draft.

Maximum use of gravity is achieved in this elevator. Even the four big tanks can be nearly emptied by gravity thru rack and pinion gates a few feet above the driveway floor, thru which bins can be emptied down to within a few feet of their bottoms.

Machinery in the elevator includes a 4,500 bu. per hour, steel and concrete encased leg, with 15 inch, 6-ply, rubber covered belt, and 14x6 inch Calumet cups on 9 inch centers, driven by a 30 h.p. Fairbanks enclosed motor, thru a Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive. Two 10 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales in the cupola more than match the elevating capacity of the leg in pouring grain thru the 10 inch loading spout into cars on a side track of the Santa Fe Railroad.

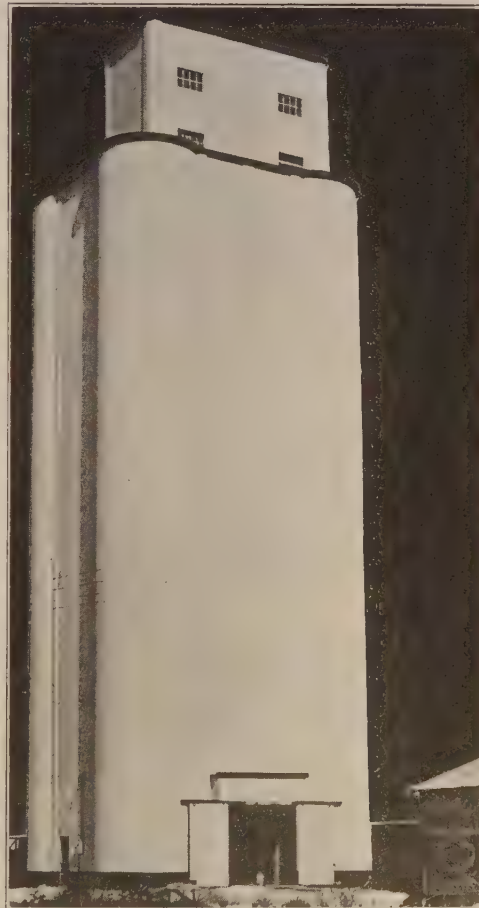
Above and below the automatic scales are large steel garners, to receive the flow of grain from the leg and catch the flow from the scales. A diverting valve at the bottom of the lower hopper directs grain thru the loading spout, or diverts it back into the bins of the elevator. By this means the grain in the elevator can be weighed periodically for inventory purposes.

An Ehrsam Electric Manlift operates thru the leg well between the workfloor and the upper cupola floor.

Driveway facilities for receiving grain include a deep receiving sink covered with two 5x9 ft. steel grates, which cover a sufficient area of the driveway floor to make sweeping of grain unnecessary after a truck is dumped. Trucks are dumped by an Ehrsam Overhead Truck Lift with 3-h.p. hoist type motor, the lift riding on 30 lb. rails, and having a maximum of 16 ft. of travel back and forth to accommodate different lengths of trucks. The spout from the receiving pit to the boot is of the rectangular type, with 16 gauge sides and 14 gauge removable bottom.

All wiring in the elevator is carried in rigid conduit, and electric lights are in dust proof fittings. The elevator is grounded properly for lightning protection.

Manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. at Darrouzett, Tex., is Charles Phillips. The company owns and operates two small, frame, iron-clad elevators at the same station. Located near the Oklahoma border, in Lipscomb county in the northeast corner of the Texas Panhandle, this company normally buys about 1,000,000 bus. of grain annually, most of it wheat.



Concrete Elevator of Farmers Elevator Co. at Darrouzett, Tex.

C.C.C. Corn Heats in Steel Bins

Commodity Credit Corp. corn stored in two of the 16 2,000 bu. steel bins at Deer Grove, Ill., was heating at the end of November.

Whiteside County A.A.A. com'itemen, making their first regular inspection of corn in steel bins, found the corn at the top of the bins going out of condition.

Corn at the top of one of the two bins, taking advantage of the mild weather, was sprouting, the shoots reaching for the available light thru the bin vent, and under the edge of the roof.

Probing the corn in the bin, the county com'itemen found the spoilage confined to the top part of the bin. Corn at the bottom of the bin was still in sound condition.

The heating grain was discovered in the last week of November. County com'itemen gathered gunny sacks and packing material to plug the vents and cracks of steel bins under their supervision, and worried about what to do with the heating corn they found.

National Grange on Government Aid

The platform of the National Grange as drafted by its executive com'ite insists that the farm program be administered by farmers, with compensatory payments to take over the emergency while farm prices are below parity; all payments to be made in the year earned, not contingent upon compliance in future years, and not to be used as a means toward compulsory crop control.

Favors speeding of national recovery by taking the shackles off business, by increasing employment and reducing the relief burden.

On recognition as fundamental the right of the American farmer to the American market up to the limit of his ability to supply it.

Close the doors to imports of foreign farm products which are injurious to American agriculture, and which help to reduce its purchasing power.

Continue soil conservation as a part of a permanent program for better use of land, but not as a means of crop control.

Ventilation Not Needed for Dry Corn

By C. H. VAN VLACK, agricultural engineer, Iowa State College.

Shelled corn containing not more than 13.5 per cent moisture will keep just as well in an "unventilated" granary as in one which is ventilated.

Tight Bin Best.—Shelled corn which is too high in moisture content won't keep anywhere. On the other hand, corn which is dry enough will keep almost any place if properly protected. Storing dry, shelled corn in a tight granary may be an advantage because it keeps the corn from absorbing additional moisture when the weather becomes wet.

Under regulations of the corn loan program, shelled corn cannot be stored which has more than 13.5 per cent moisture.

Avoid Open Spaces between Walls and Roof.—Guard against wide spaces between the roof and sides of the granary, because rain blowing thru these spaces may cause some spoiling.

Some farmers avoid shelling and sacking corn before the germination period in the spring because they believe an "urge" of the kernels to sprout causes the corn to spoil. This belief is correct.

New Corn.—When corn is dry enough it will keep during the spring as well as any other season. When it spoils, it is because of high moisture content and warm temperature.

The belief that new corn will not keep as

well as old corn is also incorrect when their moisture contents are equal and below 14 per cent. It is true that new corn may be a little more active, but if it's dry enough it will keep just as well as old corn.

Lower Court Sustains Labor Act

Judge William H. Holly in the federal court at Chicago on Nov. 22 held that Congress had power to prescribe minimum wages.

Montgomery Ward & Co. had refused to comply with a request by the administrator of the Wage and Hour Division that the employment records of its Kansas City branch be submitted for inspection. The refusal was on the ground that some of the employees at Kansas City were engaged in purely intrastate business, admittedly not under the Act.

Judge Holly said: Certainly it cannot be maintained now that Congress may not, in the interests of the general welfare of the country, prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of the products of underpaid and sweated labor. Regulation of the wages and hours of labor is a proper exercise of police power.

I am of the opinion that Congress has the power to require the keeping of records, and that the administrator may, at his pleasure, require the production of such records.

Farmers Protest Corn Acreage Reduction

About 55% of the replies to a questionnaire sent out by an Iowa farm journal voted against corn acreage reduction.

The questionnaire followed anticipation that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration would ask farmers in the corn belt to reduce their plantings of corn next year by 12%, in view of the estimated 1939 corn crop of 2,591,000,000 bus.

A.A.A. officials established next year's planting allotment for the commercial corn belt, embracing 599 major producing counties in 11 midwest states, at 36,638,000 acres. Before the A.A.A. began its series of farm relief experiments, this area normally planted 53,000,000 acres to corn.

The 1939 allotment has been reduced 4,256,000 acres, an average of 12%, for 1940. With normal yields, the cut means reduction in corn production by 274,000,000 bus.

If plantings in the corn belt commercial areas of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota are kept within the A.A.A. limits, the acreage devoted to corn will be 30% below the 5-year average for the period ending in 1932. A.A.A. officials claim the reduction necessary because of an accumulation of a large surplus. The corn carry-over on Oct. 1 was estimated at 561,000,000 bus., compared with a 10-year average of 212,000,000 bus. The Oct. 1 figure includes 257,000,000 bus. of old corn sealed in farm cribs or stored in country elevators and in steel bins.

The A.A.A. is granting loans of 57c per bu. to farmers on this year's tremendous white and yellow corn crop, 55c per bu. on mixed corn, tho it expects not more than 300,000,000 bus. of the crop to be sealed under the current program. This loan price is from 5 to 15c a bu. above local market prices. The loans are to bear 3% interest instead of 4% as they did last year, and are to be available from Dec. 1 to Mar. 31, 1940, to fall due Aug. 1, 1940. No loans are to be made on corn carrying more than 20½% moisture.

Loans may exceed the expectations of the A.A.A. Farmers claim they must get \$6 per hundred pounds for hogs thru the winter on the Chicago market to equal the A.A.A. loan price. Hog prices have been well below this figure, which may lead many to seal their grain instead of feeding it.

Mississippi Tax Collector Loses Suit Against Miller

By J. H. GLASS.

Chancellor D. M. Russell on Nov. 28 dismissed at Gulfport, Miss., a suit for \$48,648 brought by J. B. Gully, state tax collector for Mississippi, against Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky.

The state tax collector sought to collect taxes and penalties for the issuance and distribution in Mississippi of what was termed "trading stamps" or coupons redeemable in merchandise, bringing his suit under Sec. 221 of Chapter 20 of the Laws of 1935.

Judge Russell held that the statute was ambiguous and that the defendant was not liable for the amount sought by the State Tax Collector.

State Marketing Law Under Fire

The milk marketing act passed in the 1939 Michigan Legislature is being tested in a suit by the Michigan Milk Marketing Board against Geo. A. Johnson and the Johnson Milk Company, whose trial began Dec. 4 in the Wayne County Circuit Court at Detroit.

The State Board had ordered all dealers in Detroit to pay prices established by the board, and to sell at 9 cents per quart the standard milk sold by Johnson thru cash and carry depots at 7 cents. The Board asks the court to order Johnson to charge 9 cents or go out of business.

Politicians pretend to know more about every line of business than those who have devoted a life to it. WHY?

By agreeing not to grow corn on the 270 acres bought for a municipal airport the City of Bloomington, Ind., hopes to be paid pleasing benefit by the A.A.A., the same as any farmer.

Wheat Loans Due Apr. 30

Instead of 7 months from date of loan, or Apr. 30, whichever was the earlier, the C.C.C. has announced that all loans on wheat in warehouses are extended to Apr. 30.

Otherwise some loans would have matured as early as February. On farm-stored wheat the maturity date is May 31.

The effect may be to hold off the market a few months longer some of the 165,000,000 bus. wheat held as security for government loans.

As of Nov. 28 the C.C.C. had the following wheat loans, in bushels:

State	Bushels—		Amount
	Farm Stored	Elevator Stored	
California	96,343		\$72,894
Colorado	734,248	1,287,026	1,268,449
Idaho	1,407,185	3,415,835	2,514,085
Illinois	261,572	5,121,022	4,153,271
Indiana	162,479	769,516	682,970
Iowa	188,937	2,045,756	1,694,687
Kansas	4,811,865	16,340,185	14,998,695
Kentucky		458,688	352,992
Maryland		8,584	6,047
Michigan	130,602	34,634	114,396
Minnesota	1,272,642	9,030,877	8,484,628
Missouri	157,446	9,907,357	7,664,678
Montana	5,822,662	7,601,990	8,139,961
Nebraska	3,535,215	4,485,497	5,577,774
New Mexico	90,494	168,363	161,155
New York	245,710	245,710	212,256
North Dakota	6,165,940	18,822,643	17,162,320
Ohio	296,427	1,529,963	1,379,822
Oklahoma	1,119,753	7,146,049	5,626,410
Oregon	493,526	5,141,159	3,398,503
Pennsylvania		12,406	9,774
South Dakota	1,705,990	4,156,076	4,046,475
Tennessee		212,982	166,153
Texas	482,305	18,348,402	14,630,806
Utah	189,462	422,317	353,974
Virginia		105,690	79,244
Washington	1,273,668	9,862,637	6,377,285
West Virginia		21,020	14,641
Wisconsin		3,909,934	3,419,397
Wyoming	54,063		31,932
Total	30,356,481	130,708,761	\$112,795,691
Average loan—70.04c per bushel.			

Cut Farm Wheat Bribe

The A.A.A. announced Nov. 28 a cut from 17c to 9c a bushel in the parity payment to wheat growers limiting their acreage. Many farmers who signed contracts for 1940 compliance with the impression they were to be well paid, now feel that they are being cheated, and are disposed to repudiate their agreement.

The national acreage goals for 1939 and 1940 follow [last three ciphers omitted]:

	1940	1939
Wheat	60,000-65,000	55,000-60,000
Corn	88,000-90,000	94,000-97,000
Cotton	27,000-29,000	27,000-29,000
Rice	880- 900	850- 880
Peanuts	1,550- 1,600	1,550- 1,650
Potatoes	3,100- 3,300	3,100- 3,300
Tobacco—		
Flue cured	730- 770	860- 900
Fire cured and dark air cured	155- 165	160- 170

Payments will be on the normal yield of 1940 acreage allotments. The comparative rates of payment are:

	1940	1939
Corn, per bu.....	\$.10	\$.09
Cotton, per lb.....	.016	.018
Wheat, per bu.....	.09	.017
Rice, per 100 lbs.....	.065	.09
Peanuts, per ton.....	2.50	3.00
Potatoes, per bu.....	.03	.03
Tobacco, per lb—		
Flue cured .....	.01	.08
Burley .....	.01	.08
Fire and dark air cured.....	.012	.0126
Commercial vegetable, per ac.....	1.50	1.50
General soil depleting crops in surplus feed crop area.....	1.10	.99

The penalty for over-planting wheat will be 50c per bushel, the same as on corn.

Elevator Census Coming

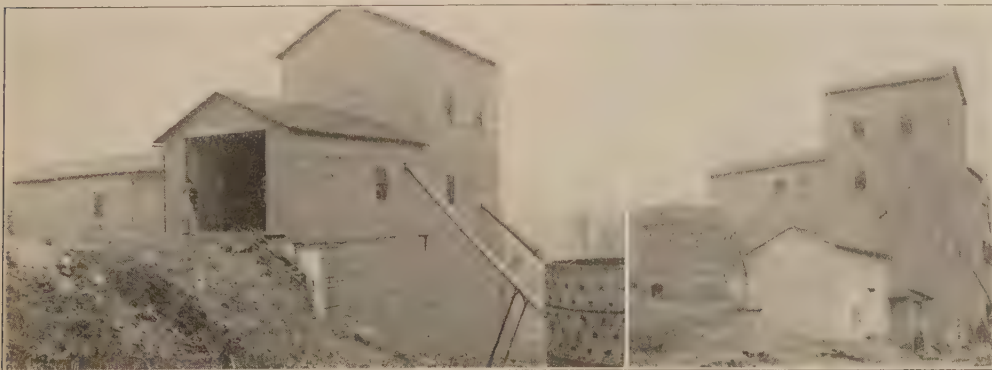
Grain elevators will find another report to fill out soon after the first of the year when the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, begins a comprehensive Census of American Business.

The Census will cover the year 1939. Most elevators will fill out Form 34, which will cover such subjects as: Organization and period for which company has operated; net sales for year, broken down into portions of wholesale, retail and export; inventory; number of employees; sample average weekly pay roll; analysis of sales by commodities; total operating expenses. Authorized agents will help elevator operators fill out the reports.

The law authorizing the census is said to make unlawful the use of any facts in the reports for purposes of taxation, regulation, or investigation. Elevator operators having any time left might compute their loss on the corn, wheat and oats now being held or sealed by the CCC.

Gentleman Farmer — A fellow who takes off his hat in a grain elevator.—Clark Gable.

Jasper W. Efrid is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with collecting a brokerage in violation of the Patman Act on sales made to the 38 stores operated by Efrid Department Stores in North and South Carolina and Virginia. As no service was performed for the sellers the brokerage was really a rebate.



Driveway and track-side views of the Covington Grain Co.'s elevator at Covington, Ind.

Economy Elevator Filled from Top

When Walter Moore selected Covington, Ind., in 1916 as a place to set up the Covington Grain Co. and buy wheat, corn and oats, he was not unmindful of the advantages of the site available on the Big Four railroad.

A deep cut in the side of a steep hill, two blocks south of the town's square, carried the railroad's tracks. This was the site selected for the elevator. It was convenient to the farm trade, and the almost perpendicular bank of rock and earth left by the cut played a part in the design of what is believed to be a leader in economy of operation among the elevators of the Corn Belt.

The cut was dug out a little more to make room for the foundation of the elevator on a level with the railroad right of way, and the 30,000 bu. elevator's nine hopper bottomed bins were cribbed up from this foundation to a point level with the top of the cut.

The driveway was built to run from the top of the cut over the tops of seven of the closed bins. The walls between two of these bins and the two additional bins which could not be reached directly, were left open for a short distance at the top so they would fill largely from the natural spill out of the filled bins.

In the floor over the tops of the bins were built seven trap doors, so that each of the seven main bins became a huge receiving sink, one of them capable of holding 2,800 bushels of ear corn.

Dump logs were used to empty wagonloads into these bins when the elevator was built, but when truck lifts came into use Mr. Moore installed two McMillin overhead lifts, with two sets of long rails, to make the turn around the bend of the driveway and reach all trap doors.

The driveway constitutes a part of the cupola workfloor. Above it are the heads of two lofting legs, and the corn cleaner, and on the same level is the automatic scale.

Connected with the boot of one of the lofting legs in the foundation of the house is a 1,200 bushel per hour Western corn sheller. This is operated by belt from a line shaft that takes its power from a Fairbanks-Morse semi-diesel engine inclosed in a separate engine house several feet from the elevator's foundation. Belts from this line shaft also operate the two legs.

The site and design of the elevator halves the operating expense. No machinery is operated to receive grain, except for the electrically operated overhead truck lifts. The grain received is dumped right into the bins.

When sufficient small grain is accumulated for shipment, it is drawn off into the boot of one of the lofting legs, elevated to the cupola, and dropped into the automatic scale and then through the loading spout into a car on the elevator's side track below.

When ear corn is moved it is drawn thru the sheller into the ear corn leg, elevated to the Western cleaner in cupola where the cobs are separated and spouted to a cob burner outside, while the shelled corn continues thru the automatic scale and loading spout route into a car.

So Walter Moore has only one elevating cost



Walter C. Moore, proprietor of the Covington Grain Co., at Covington, Ind.

in handling grain, and that is of a character peculiarly suited to the use of an oil engine for power.

From Abroad

Madrid—The Spanish National Wheat Board has commandeered all native grown wheat, due to shortage of supplies in Spain. A fixed price will be paid farmers.

London—Effective Dec. 1, the British Ministry of Food decreed control over marketing of homegrown wheat. Purpose is to enable the ministry to allocate proportions for milling and feedingstuffs. Not more than one-third may be sold for purposes other than flour milling.

Switzerland is experimenting with under-water storage of emergency supplies of foodstuffs and essential materials that need protection from damage or destruction in event of war, or of air raids. The first unit, a cylindrical container with 7 millimeter thick walls, and weighing 15 tons, was designed to hold 210 tons of wheat, was to be submerged under 30 meters of water in the Lake of Thun, at the village of Darlingen.

Argentina—The French and British governments have established a single buying agency for oil seeds here. Expected is concentration of their buying in Argentina this year, since prices for Bombay flax have skyrocketed, due to tremendous increases in freight rates from India. Last year Great Britain imported 11,000,000 bus. of flax, nearly all of it from India.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Cuba—Food exporters are reminded that a presidential decree issued Nov. 16, 1938, becomes effective Dec. 31, 1939, and requires that all closed or sealed containers of foodstuffs be marked to show the net weight or volume of the contents in units of the metric system. The decree applies to imports as well as to foodstuffs of Cuban production, says the American commercial attache, Havana.

Farmers National Grain Dealers in Annual Meeting

The Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting Dec. 5 and 6 with headquarters in the Atlantic Hotel and sessions in the Utilities Building, Chicago.

L. E. RILEY, pres., of Pleasant Plains, Ill., called the meeting to order.

A. F. NELSON, sec'y of Minneapolis, Minn., outlined the interstate matters in which the Ass'n is interested, particularly insurance and bonding.

Income tax exemptions were brought up for discussion by Mr. Nelson.

C. C. ANDERSON, Aberdeen, S. D., said his ass'n had spent much time to obtain exemptions for companies from making income tax reports, with satisfactory results in many cases.

In the state legislature they had worked for a trucking control law.

Sec'y W. L. WOODFIELD of the Indiana Ass'n stated that owing to the fact that there is no full time secretary employed not a great deal of association activity is indulged in except to carry on the annual convention.

An Ohio manager said: In co-operative marketing, the creamery companies had come to the front line, while grain marketing had declined from first place to third place. At one time, the farmers elevator companies were handling a lot of the live stock for the farmers, that owing to the decentralizing of this marketing and the diversion to trucks, the farmers elevators had ceased much of this phase of their activities. The stock yards are asking the farmers elevators to get back into the game. The decline in the marketing of grain was due to diversion of farming for grain to the raising of alfalfa and sugar beets and some trucking. A "manlift racket" developed in Ohio which required one of the most strenuous fights I had ever entered resulting in action by the legislature to cure the disease. The association in Ohio is sponsoring a market broadcast that is giving very satisfactory service, but we want from the Western Union the inclusion of soybean quotations without extra cost.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington: The obtaining of a truck regulatory law in Illinois is a very satisfactory accomplishment, as it is the best law to be found anywhere. We have assisted in organizing a new farmers elevator company, the first in a number of years and have maintained our membership status.

A. F. NELSON: The Minnesota Ass'n has increased its activities during the year in which much time was spent in interpreting the Social Security Act in its various aspects and securing exemptions from making out Income Tax reports.

L. E. RILEY opened a discussion in the afternoon on the educational program.

FRANK BETZ thanked Chas. Latchaw for his extended remarks in support of the program of the educational headquarters, and all others who so cordially guaranteed support in his endeavor to assist in this great farmers elevator movement. "It will not be out of place for us to state here that we have no other purpose than to faithfully execute the desires of our constituency and to mould a healthy sentiment in building up the farmers elevator movement for continued benefits to agriculture."

H. B. GROMMON, of Plainfield, Ill., spoke briefly to the effect that co-operatives are needed as a balance wheel in the economic structure.

Those present dined at the Atlantic Hotel, and then went to the grain show and International Live Stock Exposition in a chartered bus.

Wednesday morning "Profitable Side

Lines" was the first topic taken up, by Chris Jensen, Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill.; and W. L. Woodfield, La Fayette, Ind.

It was generally agreed that sidelines are handled both as a service to the farmers and as a necessity to build up a volume of business to supplement the narrow margins forced in the handling of grain and the declining grain volume in many of the elevators.

"You can't consider profits until you collect the accounts."

"You have to handle side-lines to take the place of grain sold to the government."

"Handling farm machinery makes bankrupts."

The repair business was a profitable sideline, but when it comes to taking in old machinery for new, that was left to the farmers to do the trading.

Owing to the by-laws of some of the companies where a co-operative company is not permitted to do more than 15% of its retail business with non-members, they refrain from handling such items as coal and merchandise sold in quantities in the larger towns among non-producers. They are only interested in their farm constituency. This idea was injected particularly by Sec'y Woodfield of La Fayette where he is the manager of a large business and operating on a strictly co-operative basis.

The handling of hybrid seed corn and other seeds was offered as a profitable side line, and that it should be supplemented with seed treating and cleaning machinery. Seed and grain improvement associations were commended for the work they are doing to eliminate foreign material such as noxious weed seeds and the selection of such seeds as are adaptable to the soil and climate.

The Social Securities Act.—Frank Pyle



Frank Pyle, Van Buren, Ind., elected president, Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n.

of Van Buren, Ind., opened the discussion on "Who Are Subject to the Social Securities Act." Practically all questions were settled in a consolidated statement previously carefully prepared by Secretary Nelson's office in Minneapolis and presented herewith:

Much of the controversy seemed to hinge on the "casual labor," and it was clearly pointed out that even tho a man employed but for a day, it is the duty of the employer to see to it that he secures a number, if he does not have one, and make provision for his set-up, or subject himself to a fine for evading the law. It was also pointed out that there is a variety of interpretation of the law in such cases as to whether directors and officers are considered as employees of the company.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WAGE AND HOUR ACT REQUIREMENTS				
Applying to the Country Elevator Industry (Subject to new rules, regulations and court decisions)				
QUESTION	Federal Old Age Benefits (Employer 2%) Note No. 1	Federal Unemployment Compensation (Employer .3%)	Federal Wage & Hour Law	Minnesota Unemployment Compensation (Employer 2.7%)
Under what circumstances is EXEMPTION allowed?	No exemption (Note No. 2)	Less than 8 employees	Exempt (Note No. 3)	Less than 8 employees (Note No. 5)
Are Directors, as such, counted as employees?	No	No	No	No
Are Officers counted as employees?	Yes	Yes	Yes (Note No. 4)	Yes
Must Officers' salaries (if in excess of Directors' fees) be reported? ..	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes
Is an Employee now exempt because of age?	No	No	No	No
When must reports be filed?	Quarterly	Annually	None—but keep clear record	Quarterly
What is the penalty for failure to file returns?	Penalty plus interest	Penalty plus interest	.....	Penalty plus interest
Must employer give each employee a written statement which he may retain, showing total amount of wages paid employee over period and tax deducted?	Yes, at least once a year.	No	No	No
What is the penalty for failure to supply each employee with above statement?	\$5.00 per offense	.....	.....	.....

Note No. 1—1% of tax deducted from employee's wages; 1% paid by employer.

Note No. 2—Exemption from Old Age Benefit tax applies to employment in domestic service, casual labor as defined by the act, and other groups usually not applicable to our situation.

Note No. 3—Country elevators have been designated as coming within the "Area of Production" and therefore employees in the grain department are exempt from Wage & Hour requirements, if (a) grain department does not employ 8 or more (including manager, bookkeeper, officers paid a salary in excess of director's fees, etc.) and draw their grain from the "general vicinity" (this distance will be over 10 miles but ruling is pending), or (b) they are still exempt even though employing 8 or more if they are located in a town of less than 2,500 population and draw their grain from the

"immediate locality," i. e., not over 10 miles. Employees engaged solely in retail trade exempt, and not counted in determining whether 8 or more employed in grain department.

Note No. 4—Ruling pending. Indications are that officers drawing only a director's fee need not be counted.

Note No. 5—Exemption from Minnesota Unemployment Compensation tax will apply commencing January 1, 1940, for employees located in towns of less than 10,000 population, if (a) employer has not employed 8 or more employees for some part of a day in 20 different weeks in the calendar year just completed, and (b) if all contributions due the Minnesota Unemployment Fund up to December 31, 1939, have been paid, and (c) if employer files an exemption petition by Jan. 31, 1940, which will be enclosed with the fourth quarter, 1939 report form.

Cost of Handling Grain.—Lawrence Farlow, Sec'y of the Illinois Ass'n gave a resume of an extensive research in determining what these costs are thru actual practice, and concluded that if there is any agency the government should recognize it would be such as are established by the government to determine costs. Among the agencies making a survey were the Federal Trade Commission in a survey of 10,000 elevators, Prof. Norton of Urbana with 100 companies, Harold Hedges of Washington and his own office in Bloomington, all of which were but slightly varied from a cost of 3c per bushel.

In an effort to secure at least 3c per bushel for the handling of the Government corn that went into the steel tanks, however, the C.C.C. and A.A.A. offices reached would do nothing more than what has been established but in an effort to reach Secretary Wallace he was approached directly only by reaching him at his home and promises from him were to the effect of having some consideration from him another year.

Acrimonious discussion followed a statement to the effect that grain could be handled on a margin of 1c a bushel. A variety of opinions were presented, but it was finally brought out that only such companies as handle a half a million bushels or more could possibly handle grain on a margin of 1c a bushel unless favorable speculative operations or subsidies were accompanying the handling of grain on market margin basis.

The cost of erection of the steel tanks was also discussed.

LLOYD NELSON read a tabulation from 14 elevator companies at 14 stations in 10 different counties of Minnesota on the cost of erecting the steel C.C.C. bins, showing the lowest cost to be \$.0065 and the highest \$.0250 per bushel, the lowest was on a 2,200-bu. bin and the highest for a 1,500-bu. bin, the total cost for the 30,683 bus. storage being \$458.41.

Mr. Betz read the following statement: The cost of erecting 33 steel Government tanks at one station by the farmers elevator company that handled it and for which it was (or is to be) given 23/4c per bushel for erecting and filling is as follows. The company has an elevator newly equipped and rebuilt with excellent facilities for rapid handling of grain in convenient manner. The bill for erection of tanks herewith is only the direct cost:

Gravel for foundations	\$ 197.63
Bricks and bands	122.50
Labor	743.93
Portable elevator	218.00
Gas engine	91.67
Ramp (Portable)	35.02
Minor incidentals	53.67

Total\$1,492.42

There were 69,428 bu. of corn run into the bins which at 23/4c a bushel would produce a revenue from the Government of \$1,909.27, leaving a net margin of \$416.85 or approximately .6c a bushel for the overhead cost of handling the grain. For this .6c a bushel there is a lot of effort expended in the use of weighing facilities, the time of both manager and help, the accounting of the business, the records and reports.

FRANK PYLE of Van Buren, Ind. was elected President for the coming year. At the meeting of the executive board, A. F. Nelson was re-elected Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted as read:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Soybean Quotations

WHEREAS, the soybean crop has become the leading cash grain crop in the Middle West, Therefore be it resolved that all market reporting agencies, including the Western Union and Postal Telegraph, should include soybean quotations in their regular grain market reports.

For Cost of Handling Government Grain

WHEREAS, the different government agencies are again making contracts for the handling of C.C.C. and Crop Insurance grain, we again reiterate our position of last convention. On all contracts for services rendered by Farmers Elevators or other grain handling agencies due consideration be given to the cost of perform-

ing said service and that these agencies should not insist on country points performing a service below cost of operation.

Stop Importing Farm Products

WHEREAS, most parts of our grain producing area has had bountiful crops, we urge the government to desist from importations of foreign grain, meat products or commodities that enter into competition with these products of ours, thus diminishing our farmers' income.

In Attendance

Among those present were: C. C. Anderson, Aberdeen, S. D., sec'y, and Chris Jensen, Putney, S. D., pres. South Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; Frank Barkley, Yorkville, Ill., sec'y of the Managers Club; J. A. Becker, Tremont, Ia.; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill., sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; Chas. Fairfield, Fisher, Ill.; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; Homer B. Grommon, Plainfield, Ill.; Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n; O. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y, and Oscar A. Olson, Truman, Minn., pres. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n; Frank Pyle, Van Buren, Ind., pres. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, Ill., pres. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; Lee L. Meltinger and J. A. McCreery, Cerro Gordo, Ill.; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, and W. L. Woodfield, Lafayette, Ind., sec'y Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

New 25,000 bu. Elevator at Brewster, Minn.

Following the approved form of construction of cribbed and iron-clad elevators in the Northwest, the new 25,000 bu. elevator of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. (headquarters, Mankato), on the C. St. P. M. & O. railroad at Brewster, Minn., has an attached driveway, and office, with scale, and mechanical controls arranged for convenient operation as a one-man house. The elevator was built by T. E. Iberson Co.

The elevator rests on a heavy, concrete slab foundation, with deep walls on both sides of the boot tank, and concrete top walls well above the ground to protect the cribbing from moisture and keep out rats.

The elevator's 25,000 bus. of storage space is divided into 12 bins. The receiving pit in the driveway has capacity for another 500 bus., enough to hold two or three truck-loads of grain before the machinery has to be started and the grain elevated.

The leg quickly empties the receiving pit. It has capacity to elevate 3,000 bus. per hour, with its 11x7 inch CC buckets set close together on a 5-ply Strotco rubber covered cup belt. A 10 h.p. motor in the cupola drives the leg thru a modern, worm-gear head-drive. Power transmission machinery is equipped with roller bearings to reduce friction, power requirements, and fire hazards. Grain is distributed to bins thru a Strong-Scott distributor, which is operated from the workfloor.

Incoming grain is weighed on a 20 ton heavy duty truck scale, with 9x28 ft. scale deck in the 16 ft. wide driveway. An improved pneumatic truck lift is installed in the scale deck.

Driveway doors are hung on heavy, offset hinges so that the doors, when open, are behind large posts, out of danger from the protruding boxes of heavy trucks.

A 100 bu. hopper scale on the workfloor weighs outbound grain. Overhead bins drain directly into the hopper scale, making only one elevation necessary to run grain into cars.

Workfloor doors on the track side of the elevator are hung on rollers. They can be slid apart to create good ventilation thru the elevator when grain is being run.

The office, attached to the driveway, has two rooms, finished in natural fir plywood, covered with varnish.

Near the elevator is a five bin coal shed, with reinforced concrete foundation, and concrete top walls.

Duty on grain from Canada to U. S., per bushel: wheat, 42c; oats, 8c; barley, 15c; flax, 65c; rye, 12c; corn, 25c; screenings, by-products and mixed feeds, 5% ad valorem.



Iron clad elevator of Hubbard & Palmer at Brewster, Minn.

New Corn Bursts Many Grain Elevators

The walls of a new 40,000 bus. storage annex to the W. J. Knoke grain elevator at Knoke, Iowa, burst early last month to pour 38,000 bus. of new corn out on the ground, bowling over a box car on a spur of the Milwaukee railroad, and almost covering it with corn and debris. A workman, scooping corn in the top of the annex, fortunately grew tired a moment before the collapse, and sat down on a beam to rest. Sitting on the beam saved him from sliding out with the corn and being buried with the box car.

A large force of workmen, shovels, trucks, and grain loaders, were employed to salvage the corn. A large share of the corn was loaded into box cars, and shipped to Chicago for disposition, while Mr. Knoke laid plans for rebuilding of the annex.

This was the second elevator to burst in northwestern Iowa this fall. Only a few weeks before the elevator annex at Fonda burst out on one side and spilled 25,000 bus. of new corn on the ground.

Bursting storage bins, strained with a load of corn, have been more numerous than usual this fall. The record since last July shows:

Doylestown, Pa.—Thrift Feed Mill collapsed under the strain of 30 tons of feed and grain on the third floor, bulging the walls and dropping grain, feed and machinery into the basement.

Halstad, Minn.—A wall of the Monarch Elevator gave way and spilled nearly 2,000,000 bus. of grain on the ground.

Belt, Mont.—The 2-story concrete elevator of the Farmers Union Elevator Co. collapsed, spilling 13,000 bus. of wheat over the tracks of the Great Northern railroad.

New Holland, Ill.—A wall of the McCreery & McNeil grain elevator collapsed to spread 8,000 bus. of corn on the ground.

Bruce (Kanawha p.o.), Ia.—A bin in the E. A. Brown elevator sprung a leak, let 400 bus. of flax stream out on the railroad track.

Canton, Ill.—Two sides of the elevator of the Farmers Cooperative Grain & Supply Co. collapsed to pour 12,000 bus. of C.C.C. corn on the rain-soaked ground. The frame, iron-clad structure had been filled to capacity.

Hopedale, Ill.—A bin in the south elevator of Railsback Bros. burst under a load of corn, seriously damaged the structure and pulled machinery out of line.

Jenkins (Clinton p.o.), Ill.—A wall of the Kenney Elevator Co. plant broke out to spill C.C.C. impounded corn out on the ground.

Herbert (Kingston p.o.), Ill.—A concrete warehouse adjoining the Alfred Fowler elevator, crammed with 8,000 bus. of C.C.C. corn, collapsed. Two men shoveling corn in the structure escaped injury.

West Bend, Ia.—The Davenport Elevator Co.'s 20,000-bu. elevator burst and spilled corn on the ground.

Lyle, Minn.—Hunting-Randall Co.'s elevator burst a corn bin wall, spilling its load on the outside. The wall was repaired, and corn put back in the elevator.

Marion, Ia.—One of the bins of the Farmers Elevator Co. burst under a load of corn.

Harry Surface, engineer with the Webster Manufacturing Co., points out that hybrid corn may force many elevator engineers to revise their figures on the slip-strain of shelled corn in a bin. "The lateral pressure of hybrid corn in a bin is much greater than is the amount of lateral pressure exerted by ordinary shelled corn. The hybrid corn kernels, in most cases are smaller. They fit closely together, like wheat, and testing buckets show they weigh from 57 to over 60 lbs. to the bushel.

"A bin to hold a 60 lb. grain must be built proportionately stronger than a bin that must support a load of only 56 lbs. per bus."

Economists are what astrologers were in medieval times. They don't know what the future will bring and know less about the present, declared Dr. William J. Hale, research consultant of the Dow Chemical Co., recently before bond men at the Union League club at a recent club luncheon. Dr. Hale forecasts results to be expected from the chemical revolution of American industry. He predicated that cotton will sell for 4 cents a pound when alpha cellulose, used to make synthetic yarns, will sell for 2 cents a pound. Steel in automobile bodies will be replaced by strong plastics, he said, adding that Henry Ford will be making automobile doors from soybean plastics in 1941 models. Industry awaits the utilizing of agrol or crude alcohol in motor fuel.

Correcting Known Fire Hazards Prevents Losses

BY E. H. MORELAND

A few years ago our Company, the Tri-State, put on a campaign to help our Policyholders secure standard electric wiring for their elevators. In connection with the other Mutuals that insure elevators and contents, we secured a licensed electrician to inspect the wiring of elevators and feed mills insured by our Company. We paid the electrician a specified amount for each inspection. The electrician would solicit the work for changes necessary and do the work while on the ground for a specified price for re-wiring and material. Some preferred to employ a home electrician and our man would go on to the next town. Before leaving he would lay out the work and send us a copy. I am pleased to say that we had almost 100% cooperation from our Policyholders. Result: No total loss fires have been reported caused by defective wiring.

LIGHTNING RODS were placed on nearly all elevators insured by our Company prior to the time of the inspection for defective wiring. Our Company offered a reduction in rate of fifteen cents per hundred dollars for all elevators equipped with rods properly installed and we had almost 100% cooperation from our Policyholders. The rods cost from \$45.00 to \$60.00 according to size and height of the elevators. The reduction in rate paid for the rods in about five years. We often find the rods cut loose from the steel ground stakes and when our inspector calls the owners' attention to this, they have them repaired. These steel stakes must be driven down to moist earth to make an effective conductor. No total fire losses have been reported caused by lightning on rodded elevators insured by our Company.

We think correct wiring and properly rodded elevators have largely contributed to our increase of assets from \$343,000.00 in 1935 to \$543,000.00 in 1938. This saving has been passed on to our Policyholders.

Feed mills in elevators are another hazard that can be made safer by installing electric or magnetic separators ahead of the mills to remove tramp iron from the grain. The Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. had three feed mill losses before we required the installation of magnetic separators. Dust is another hazard in feed mills. Good housekeeping helps eliminate some of the dust hazard.

We give free inspection service to our Policyholders, which we believe helps to keep their elevators in safe condition for mutual fire insurance.

Waterway Waste

By Z. G. HOPKINS, of Western Railways Com'tee on Public Relations.

Up to date the federal government has expended about \$140,000 a river mile to make the Ohio river navigable, and about \$180,000 a river mile on the Missouri to make it navigable. It is spending currently, year after year, about \$3,500 a river mile on each of these streams to keep them navigable. It probably could have built two additional lines of railroads, one on each side of both streams, with no greater initial investment. Such railroads would have handled comfortably a far greater volume of tonnage than now moves by the river routes, and they could be reasonably maintained with no greater annual expenditures than now are being incurred on the rivers.

Proceeding on a mistaken theory that transportation by artificial and canalized waterways is cheap transportation, we have poured public money into waterway projects, without particular consideration of whether they could ever pay their own way; and we continue to spend public money on their maintenance with equally casual consideration of whether they ever will pay their own way.



W. J. Knoke elevator annex at Knoke, Ia., bursts and spills corn on ground.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—The N. Sauer Milling Co. won a reversal in the Supreme Court of the Stueart Grocery Co.'s judgment for \$212.07 damages for breach of a flour delivery contract. After a drop in the market price the grocery company claimed the flour was inferior and refused to order out the remainder.—J. H. G.

Harrison, Ark.—The Myers Milling Co. is laying a pipe line from its feed house to the siding of the Missouri & Arkansas Railway and installing a pump to draw molasses from tank cars into a big reservoir in the feed house. Modern machinery for mixing feed is to be installed and the company will enter extensively into the manufacture of molasses dairy and horse feeds.—J. H. G.

Stuttgart, Ark.—At the University of Arkansas rice branch experiment station for 1939 average yield of the four short-grained varieties was 46.52 bus. to the acre, compared with 37.81 bus. for the six medium-grained varieties and 38.80 bus. for the six long-grain varieties. The nine-year average showed short-grain varieties producing 51.41 bus. an acre, medium-grain varieties 45.31 bus. and long-grain varieties 44.06 bus.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Cotati, Cal.—Frizelle's, Inc., has installed a new cold molasses mixer.

Fresno, Cal.—The Subway Feed & Grain Store has opened on North H. Street.

Ontario, Cal.—The Dickerman Milling Co. has installed a new cold process molasses mixer.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Universal Milling Co. has installed a new cold process molasses mixer.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Globe Grain & Milling Co. recently declared a dividend of 40c on the common stock, payable Nov. 28 to stockholders of record Nov. 27.

Oakdale, Cal.—The Oakdale Feed Co. has opened its new modern warehouse and turkey plant, directly across from the old location of the feed company.

Colton, Cal.—Frank Draney and Leon Bayer, who recently came to Colton from Utah, have formed a new feed manufacturing company and within a few days will open for business in the building formerly used by the Western States Grocery Co. The building has been renovated and alterations made for the new occupants. Modern equipment for the manufacture of all kinds of feeds is being installed. Mr. Draney has had 10 and Mr. Bayer 15 years' experience in the feed manufacturing business.

Van Nuys, Cal.—The Fernando Alfalfa Milling & Supply Co. opened its new plant Nov. 13. On Nov. 17 and 18 "open house" was held for the public in celebration of the company's 23rd anniversary and the completion of its fine plant and sales room. The plant replaces the one that was destroyed by fire a year ago. During reconstruction business was carried on in one of the company's warehouses. Besides this plant the company operates one of the largest alfalfa milling plants in the country at Lancaster, where 30,000 tons of alfalfa meal are manufactured and shipped to all parts of the world.

Sacramento, Cal.—Gov. Culbert L. Olson is urged by I. J. Stromnes, sec'y-treas. of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to allow steps that will make the essential law SB-243 apply only to those whom all Sponsors and the Legislature had in mind, and to make enforcement possible as a practical and direly needed help to established employers, labor, and producers, thus keeping alive these industries and units from which the present State expenses and deficit, including relief cost, must be obtained. Given time the entire for-hire transportation industry will also be sabotaged and Commission rate regulation nullified unless something is done.

Stockton, Cal.—The Delta Warehouse No. 1, owned by the Schuler O'Connell Grain Co., was partially destroyed by fire on Nov. 6, believed to have been of incendiary origin. Gene Wilkinson is manager of the business. The loss is covered by insurance. The property is adjacent to that of the Taylor Milling Co., the scene of a recent disastrous fire as reported in the Nov. 8 issue of the Journals.

Sacramento, Cal.—Truck merchants have greatly increased along the coast from Petaluma to Eureka. They mix up hauling for hire and merchandising from the truck, avoid itinerant as well as crop buyers' licenses, and wreck the minimum rate structure as well as make the established dealers' plight desperate. Northern directors have in mind to get the active help from dealers in the main towns along the coast, then call on the Commission and the Agricultural Dept. to send inspectors there for a few days to catch unlicensed operators. We think the departments will do this, and much preparatory work could be done thru the dealers.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Construction of a 1,500,000-bu. elevator, flour mill and warehouse will be started at once in Humberstone Township, Ont. by the Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd., a subsidiary of the International Milling Co.—G. E. T.

Fort William, Ont.—Robert W. Richards, 56, head millwright at the Western Terminal elevator, fractured his right forearm when he fell between two freight cars between which he was attempting to pass. He was en route to his home when the accident occurred.

Calgary, Alta.—The Alberta Wheat Pool Nov. 29 announced the pool has experienced its second best year of its history in the crop year ending July 31, 1939, when net operating earnings were \$1,252,720.64; after allowing \$519,405.17 for depreciation of property and paying \$225,258.34 interest on indebtedness to the Alberta government, the surplus was \$508,057.13. A total of 44,505,923 bus. of grain was handled by the pool system in the 1938-39 crop year. The directors have been authorized by delegates to the convention to continue negotiations with the United Grain Growers, Ltd., toward a plan for amalgamation of the two concerns.

WINNIPEG LETTER

A war-time advisory com'te on agriculture for Manitoba, comprising 40 members representing all phases of agricultural industry in the province, has been formed. The com'te will be devoted to mobilizing Manitoba's farm production behind the national war effort. No radical changes will be effected immediately, it was announced. Membership of the com'te includes Paul F. Brett, president of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd.; D. G. McKenzie, vice pres. of United Grain Growers, Ltd.; Fred H. Downing, manager of Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Western, Ltd., and L. W. Brockington, K. C., counsel for Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Line country elevators have formed an agricultural division of the North-West Grain Dealers Ass'n, the new department to be under the direction of K. W. Neathy. Particular thought will be given to seed grain and crop improvement work according to G. W. P. Hefelfinger, president of the Line Elvtrs. Ass'n. Professor Neathy in 1924 obtained his B.S.A. degree at the University of Saskatchewan. He performed graduate work in cereal breeding at the University of Saskatchewan in 1925-26 and at the University of Minnesota in 1927-28 in genetics and plant pathology where he obtained his M.S.A. degree. From 1926 to 1935 he was attached to the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory as cereal specialist and in 1935 was appointed head of the field crops department of the University of Alberta.

A. J. Mitchell will retire from the presidency of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., because of ill health.

A feature of the directors' report at the recent convention of the Alberta Wheat Pool was the announcement that the pool is participating in the formation of a new company called Pool Insurance, Ltd., which was incorporated on May 29, 1939, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, and is owned jointly by the three provincial pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The company will devote itself to insuring line company facilities.

The Canadian Wheat Board has arranged for the exchange of the board's rust-resistant varieties of wheat in western country elevators for stocks of spring or durum wheat for the purpose of enabling bona fide producers to secure their seed requirements. Instructions to the trade permitting companies to make the exchange were issued recently. The statement says, however, that only board wheat grading Nos. 1 or 2 northern may be exchanged. All exchanges must be made on a bushel for bushel basis with a cash settlement being made for differences in grades, basis fixed board street spreads. The Wheat Board also has advised the grain trade to discontinue shipments from one country elevator to another for storage in transit for the time being, effective immediately, and that instructions of Oct. 13 are therefore canceled, the resumption of shipments of wheat to Fort William and Port Arthur having been permitted to relieve the congestion.

COLORADO

Lamar, Colo.—When thieves ripped the copper wiring, copper brush holders and brass brush holders from a motor at the Alfalfa Milling Co.'s plant recently, they damaged the machinery to the extent of more than \$200. The value of the copper and brass junk would not exceed three dollars.

ILLINOIS

Assumption, Ill.—The Dunkel Grain Co. has been dissolved.

Columbia, Ill.—The Columbia Feed Mill plant recently built on North Second St. is in operation.

Watoga, Ill.—The Davis Grain Co. has equipped its local elevator with a new Atlas Bucket Belt.

Kansas, Ill.—C. R. Acord has established a new grain firm bearing his name and will erect an elevator here.

Midway (La Salle p. o.), Ill.—The old Farrell elevator, owned by John Duncan of Peru, is being torn down.

Morris, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co. has installed a new 20 ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 34x9 ft. concrete deck.

Millbrook, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., recently made extensive improvements at its elevator of which H. G. Bjelland is manager.

Irwin, Ill.—The Ferris Grain Co. is equipping its elevator with a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive and Westinghouse Motor.

Gibson City, Ill.—A large steel bridge will be erected between the two buildings of the Central Soya Co.'s plant nearing completion here.

Culver (Athens p. o.), Ill.—We have recently installed a seed cleaning mill and are now ready for business.—Culver Farmers Co-op. Co.

London Mills, Ill.—John A. Blout, 65, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co. for the last 11 years, died of a heart attack at his home Nov. 14. He had been ill three days.

Milledgeville, Ill.—A. B. Puterbaugh, 80, died Nov. 30. Puterbaugh started a grain and live stock business here in 1886 and celebrated his 53rd anniversary in business three months ago.

Arlington, Ill.—The Arlington Grain Co. has equipped its elevator with a new 15-inch 5 ply Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belt and Salem Ear Corn Cups.

Mendota, Ill.—Claude Reeser, employe of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., sustained a deep cut on the head Nov. 20 when a cable at the elevator fell, striking him. Four stitches were required to close the wound.

Middletown, Ill.—The new elevator built for Fernandes & Co. is equipped with two Howell Direct connected Geared Head Drives, powered with 5 and 7½ h.p. G. E. Motors, Atlas Bucket Belts and Salem Ear Corn Cups.

Peoria, Ill.—Claude Bedel is temporary manager of the local office of Lamson Bros. & Co. in charge during the absence of R. E. Disbrow, who is acting as manager of the Minneapolis branch of the firm for a limited time.

Remington, Ind.—Encouraged by the great success of its first venture, the Remington Service Club announces the 2d Annual Soybean Show will be held in the Remington High School Auditorium, the afternoon and evening of Jan. 4, 1940.

Naples, Ill.—The Continental Grain Co. has completed remodeling operations at its local elevator. Electric motors have replaced the old gas engine; automatic dumps and hoists have been installed. F. A. Lyons is manager of the elevator.

St. Joseph, Ill.—Eugene Curtis, an experienced grain man, addressed the annual meeting of the Champaign County Grain Ass'n Nov. 28. The Ass'n, formed Aug. 11, 1931, has two elevators, one at Full Siding (Mayview p. o.) and the other at Glover (St. Joseph p. o.).

Mendota, Ill.—Edwin F. Wilson, for many years employed here as office manager for Lowell Hoyt & Co. until forced to retire four years ago as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident a few years before, died at his home in Chicago Nov. 25.

Sibley, Ill.—The sides of the Sibley Grain Co.'s elevator were braced, recently, when it was noticed they were bulging, due to the tremendous pressure caused by 85,000 bus. of shelled corn and several thousand bus. of beans which are stored in it. It may become necessary to remove some of the grain.

Maroa, Ill.—The Maroa Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated. Definite plans for the purchase or construction of an elevator are under consideration. The corporation was started late last August by five Maroa farmers, J. E. Longesdorf, Coy Agee, Ray North, George Austin and John C. Warner.

Henry, Ill.—J. W. Abbott, manager of the Norris Grain Co. elevator, has purchased a residence here and moved his family from Washburn. His son, J. W. Abbott, Jr., who is manager of the Norris Grain Co. elevator at Hennepin, will reside here with his parents, driving daily to his work at Hennepin.

Petersburg, Ill.—The mill and elevator properties of the late H. A. Hueffner were sold recently to E. E. Brass of this city who will remodel the elevator and operate same as Vineyard Hill Farms Elevator. Mr. Brass will add six bins. He also operates a small canning plant in connection with his farming interests.

Chester, Ill.—Charles G. Randall, vice-pres. and general manager of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., was injured in an automobile accident Nov. 28 when his car left the road when he was enroute to Steeleville, Ill. He was taken to the hospital in Red Bud, Ill., and later transferred to St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis where he is recovering.

LaSalle, Ill.—Grain elevator men within a 30-mile radius of LaSalle were guests of the Continental Grain Co. at an "open house" Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 29, at the Shipingsport elevator south of LaSalle. In the evening dinner was served to the elevator men at Hotel Kaskaskia. J. O. McClintock, manager of the company's Chicago office, and Simon Mayer, vice pres., attended the dinner. The new elevator has been in operation since Sept. 19.

Lake Fork, Ill.—Harold Laatsch, who has been managing the Lake Fork Grain Co. elevator for the last several years, has purchased the plant and business and will continue to operate it under the same name. The elevator formerly was owned by F. W. Zelle. Mr. Laatsch also purchased the Zelle home and five acres of ground nearby.

Jamaica, Ill.—We have built a new grinding room with bins that we can elevate to from elevator. We also have installed a Blue Streak Grinder with a 30-h.p. motor. Instead of putting up a lot of government bins we erected a steel bin of our own in which we have 21,500 bus. of corn.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., Loren A. Williams, mgr.

Walnut, Ill.—Atherton Grain Co. has added 50,000 bus. to its storage capacity in a 16-bin cribbed and iron-clad addition to its 21,000-bus. elevator. The addition consists of building the elevator bins higher and adding bins over the driveway and in a 48x32-ft. annex on the opposite side of the driveway. The great number of bins, some of which are small, says Roy Atherton, will enable him to buy small lots of rye, barley, and off-grade grains without tying up big bins needed for corn and oats. About 40,000 bus. of the space is being used to store C.C.C. corn under a 7c per bu. storage contract as a class C elevator.

Mercedosa, Ill.—Claude H. Jewsbury, for the last nine years manager of the Morgan-Scott Oil Co. at Jacksonville, Ill., recently resigned to become general manager of the A. B. Chrisman elevators, in which he has purchased an interest. The elevators are located here and at Merritt. Mr. Jewsbury served as manager of the Farmers elevator at Chapin for six years before becoming manager of the oil company. He and Mr. Chrisman have announced plans for the expansion of the elevator business. A barge shipping terminal is to be constructed here. Modern field seed cleaning and processing equipment will be added to the elevator equipment as well as a seed storage plant.

Urbana, Ill.—A program dealing with merchandising of grain and grain products has been arranged for the afternoon of Jan. 9, during Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois by the department of Agricultural Economics. From 1 p. m. to 3 p. m., W. L. Burlison, chairman, the following speakers and their subjects appear on the program: Kenneth J. Maltas, Western sales manager of A. E. Staley Co., subject: "Utilization and Merchandising of Soybean Products"; Julius Hendel, vice-pres., Cargill, Inc., "Selling Corn and Soybeans at Home and Abroad"; Floyd J. Hosking, economist, Corn Industries Research Foundation, New York, "Merchandising Corn Products at Home and Abroad." Discussions on other subjects of pertinent interest will close the afternoon session.

CHICAGO NOTES

A Board of Trade membership Nov. 15 sold at \$1,250.

Art Ladish of Milwaukee, Wis., has succeeded the late John J. Murphy at Albert Schwill & Co.

John W. Hatten of Ottawa, Ill., who became a member of the Board of Trade this year, died Nov. 28.

Arthur Turnbull of Post & Flagg, New York, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1913, died Dec. 2.

Albert L. Somers, a former member of the Board of Trade and of the old grain commission firm of Somers, Jones & Co., died Nov. 27.

Jos. H. Shollenberger delivered an address Nov. 24 in the assembly room of the Board of Trade on "The Grains of Argentina," which is published elsewhere.

Eighty-five members and guests of the Midwest section, American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, were present Dec. 4 at a meeting at the Board of Trade Grill. Distinguished guests present included several judges in the International Hay & Grain Show which was in session in Chicago at the time.

George R. Denniston and Ralph H. Brown have been admitted to partnership in B. B. Denniston & Co. following the retirement of Richard V. McNellis and Harry E. Pettit from partnership in the firm.

The annual election of the Board of Trade will be held Jan. 8. Recently the directors adopted the following new regulation: "1834. Construction of Rule 109. If a member neglects to pay his assessments during a period of twelve consecutive months, his membership may be disposed of by the Board." Admitted to membership in the Board recently were Carson F. Jamieson, Jamieson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Seymour H. Levin, Chicago; Ludwig Bendix, Bendix, Luitweiler & Co., New York, N. Y.

John G. McCarthy, president of the Board of Trade, was nominated on the regular ticket to succeed himself in the elections at the annual meeting to be held Jan. 8, the selection made by the nominating com'te headed by J. A. Prindiville. At the meeting a nominating com'te will be elected to prepare a list of candidates to be voted upon in 1941. Members chosen for other elective offices of the exchange are as follows: 1st vice-pres., John E. Brennan; 2nd vice-pres., Chester D. Sturtevant; directors, Philip R. O'Brien, Harry C. Schaak, Carl E. Bostrom, W. Willard Hales, Albert W. Lipsey, Roland McHenry and Vincent W. Rooney. Several additional elective com'tes also were nominated.

David J. Price, U. S. D. A., gave an interesting talk on the dust explosion hazard before the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents in the Assembly Hall of the Chicago Board of Trade, Dec. 6. His address was followed by the showing of the government sound picture, "Dangerous Dusts." A. J. Mullaney, 1st deputy chief fire marshal, 2d in command of the fire fighting units at the Calumet-Norris elevator fire last May, in a brief talk gave a graphic picture of the heroic efforts made by the fire department in an attempt to control the fire. Harry Wolff, sec'y Chicago Fire Department Training School, acted as commentator during the showing of the department's moving picture of this great fire. Following the evening dinner a round table discussion on dust explosion prevention, fumigants and fumigation, and new gadgets was held. This discussion was participated in by Dr. Price, Hylton Brown, C. J. Alger, Gilbert Schenck, Kansas City, Barney Weller, Dean M. Clark and others.

INDIANA

Nappanee, Ind.—Frank Coppes, president of the Nappanee Milling Co., died recently.

Plymouth, Ind.—The Syler & Syler elevator on Nov. 18 sustained an electrical damage loss.

Claypool, Ind.—Layr Bros. Elvtrs, recently installed a new Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Cromwell, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has installed a new hammer mill, feed mixer and power equipment.—A. E. L.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity with motor drive.

Crothersville, Ind.—A truck struck a guy wire from the metal stack on the Blish Milling Co. plant recently, pulling down the stack.

Piercetown, Ind.—Layr Bros. Elevator was broken into during the night of Nov. 15, but nothing of value was taken.—A. E. L.

Laketon, Ind.—The Laketon Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity with motor drive.

Walkerton, Ind.—The firm name of the Holser-Palmer Co. has been changed to B. I. Holser & Co. B. I. Holser is president and manager.

Terhune (Sheridan R. F. D. 1), Ind.—Mrs. John W. McCardle is operating the McCardle Grain Co. elevator with G. G. Tate in charge as manager.

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.
WABASH BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

Official Brown-Duvel
MOISTURE TESTERS
Tag Heppenstall Moisture Meters
and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.
HARRY B. OLSON 211 W. Wacker Drive
CHICAGO, ILL.

Logansport, Ind.—The Logansport Elvtr. Co. has remodeled the north elevator with concrete basement, new boots, sheller and aluminum paint job.—A. E. L.

Columbia City, Ind.—The Columbia Grain Co. has installed magnetic separators on hammer mills at the local elevator and also at the La-Otto elevator.—A. E. L.

Boston, Ind.—The Boston Grain Co., Inc., has amended its articles of incorporation, decreasing capital stock to 440 shares n.p.v., and change of agent to Edw. J. Kruckeberg.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—Glen Keaffaber has succeeded Glen Beery as manager of the Clay Syler elevator here, and Mr. Beery has shifted to the main plant at North Manchester.—A. E. L.

Middlebury, Ind.—The Middlebury Feed Mill has moved to a new location one block further west and is now ready for operation with a new feed mixer and corn sheller added to its equipment.

Porter, Ind.—The Porter Feed & Supply Co. recently installed a new hammermill with Arnold Wise in charge of its operation. The company is equipped to grind and mix all kinds of feed.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Fire Nov. 26 destroyed the four-story elevator building of the Anderson County Mills and damaged 4,500 bus. of wheat. J. T. Smith is owner of the mills.—A. W. W.

Walton, Ind.—The Walton Elvtr. Co. has added a new corn cracker and grader, and installed conveyors to the concrete grain tanks. This makes a very efficient plant with a large storage capacity.—A. E. L.

Peabody, Ind.—Al Wolf was appointed manager of the Peabody Co-operative Co., succeeding Mr. Cowan. New improvements are contemplated at this elevator in 1940 in the way of equipment.—A. E. L.

Warsaw, Ind.—The Bashore Feed Mill & Hatchery remodeled its large brick mill, reducing the building from three stories to two stories, and shifting the elevator legs, making a very efficient operating plant.—A. E. L.

Alexandria, Ind.—We recently replaced our motor operating our elevators and cleaner with one of larger size and installed some new belting and buckets thereby increasing the capacity for handling corn.—Charles F. Naber.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Millers State Ass'n will hold the annual ass'n meeting in connection with the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n meeting at the Columbia Club, Jan. 29-30. Election of officers and directors will be held at that time.

Warsaw, Ind.—The Palestine Flour Mill, Palestine, seven miles southwest of here, which was destroyed by fire Nov. 9, will be rebuilt. The new building will be wood frame with metal covering, two stories high. No flour mill will be built at present.

Bippus, Ind.—Thieves who broke open the back door of the Mayer Grain Co.'s office the night of Nov. 15, found no money or loot of any value for their efforts, altho they forced open the money drawer and cash register and ransacked the place.—A. E. L.

Sandborn, Ind.—Charged with selling grain to a Louisville distillery without paying farmers for the product, Paul and Damon Lindley were arrested for embezzlement and placed in jail at Vincennes Nov. 21. The brothers operate a grain elevator here.—A. W. W.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Two new members have been enrolled recently, Goodland Grain Co., Goodland, and W. A. Lewis & Son, Elwood. Forty-three new members have been enrolled since our convention last January.—Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Representatives and managers of 21 grain elevators from which the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills purchases wheat were guests of Lucian A. Garner, grain buyer for the mills, Nov. 15, at a banquet spread at the New Reagan Hotel. An inspection tour of the mills preceded the dinner.

Goshen, Ind.—An injunction against operation of an alfalfa dehydrating plant in the suburban residential area at the west edge of Goshen was granted by Judge William E. Wider of the Elkhart superior court Nov. 28 in the case of Ralph B. and Hazel Showalter v. the Dwiggin & Sons Alfalfa Milling Co. The judge held that if the defendant concern proceeds with its plan to build a new plant across the highway from the Showalter property a nuisance will result and the plaintiff will suffer "irreparable damage."

Winchester, Ind.—Fifty-four officers and employees of the Goodrich Bros. Co., and its affiliates, gathered for a Thanksgiving dinner at the Presbyterian Church the evening of Nov. 30. The dinner was followed by a discussion of a health and accident insurance plan for company employees, to which all agreed, in view of the success of a life and retirement insurance plan now in use by the company. The remainder of the evening was devoted to general discussion of feeds, feeding, and allied subjects of major interest to the group.

Martinsville, Ind.—Fire, believed to have started from a carelessly dropped cigarette or match, damaged the warehouse of the Martinsville Milling Co. to the extent of \$7,000 on Nov. 29. The loss was covered about one half by insurance. Solid decking and galvanized steel on the top story kept the fire confined, and together with efficient work by the fire department prevented spread of the flames to nearby property. Bad water damage to the feed and contents on the first floor resulted. The warehouse is being rebuilt. C. F. Schnaiter is head of the milling company.

Decatur, Ind.—Business and industrial leaders of Gibson City, Ill., 110 in number, chartered a special train over the Nickel Plate Railroad and arrived here Tuesday morning, Nov. 28, as guests of the Central Soya Co. After luncheon the visitors were taken on a detailed inspection tour of the soybean processing plant and the McMillen Feed Mills, returning home late in the afternoon. The trip was prompted by a desire for first hand information of a soybean processing plant because of the plant now under construction by the Central Soya Co. at Gibson City, and was sponsored by the Gibson City Chamber of Commerce.

North Manchester, Ind.—Clay Syler recently completed an addition to his elevator, the 24x34 ft. addition in itself a complete elevator. In the new section has been installed the new hammermill, sheller and mixer Mr. Syler recently purchased. The driveway sink was built in so the mill can be fed with variable speed drag, the latter having a two way arrangement so ear corn can be run into sheller and also small grain into a series of bins. Grain can be taken thru dump sink up thru the elevator leg and stored in bins leading directly to hammer mill or drawn out into bags thru sacking spouts. A bulk bin was made so that ground material can be loaded into driveway directly into truck or wagon in bulk. Grinding is taken in thru the driveway, either thru sink or the door for small sacked lots, and loaded back onto customer's vehicle thru a door at the end of the grinding room, thus taking traffic out of driveway while loading. Dust spouts from both main elevator sheller and custom sheller are taken thru collectors into a new dust compartment. A 2,000-lb scale was set in to the floor for miscellaneous use, the grinding floor constructed from hard maple. Bag trucks are rubber tired and ball or roller bearing. All wiring was done under plans furnished by the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and the elevator equipped with lightning rods.

IOWA

Brandon, Ia.—Fire recently damaged the R. E. Bower grain elevator.

Lincoln, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed Calumet Cups.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Puritan Laboratories recently installed a cold process molasses mixer.

Spirit Lake, Ia.—The Anderson Grain Co. is now operating as the Spirit Lake Community Elevator.

Le Mars, Ia.—Plymouth Cereal Mills have installed a new Bender Overhead Traveling Truck Lift.

Earlham, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is equipping its plant with a new Atlas Bucket Belt and Calumet Cups.

Pulaski, Ia.—Harold L. Mensendick of West Point, Ill., is the new manager of the Crear mill and service station.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Kerber Feed Mill Co. recently installed a cold process molasses mixer.

Lake View, Ia.—The Scott Grain Co. has placed an order with R. R. Howell Co. for a new 20-ton Soweigh Truck Scale.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—W. Dart Smith, formerly associated with Cargill, Inc., Kansas City, is now in charge of the company's local office.

Washington, Ia.—The Farmers Union Exchange purchased the Washington Elvtr. & Coal business, taking possession early last month.

Cromwell, Ia.—Forty bus. of clover seed were stolen from the W. W. Burns farm a mile east of here the night of Nov. 17. The seed was valued at \$400.

Swea City, Ia.—Fire destroyed the interior and contents of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s office recently. Charles Kinney is manager of the business.

Sully, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Feed Store was robbed of approximately \$100 in cash, taken from the money drawer during the Thanksgiving holiday.

Onawa, Ia.—The Northwest Milling Co., who recently purchased the Dunlap Roller Mills, has moved the machinery to the local mill, which recently was enlarged.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. has turned over all business and properties to the King Grain Co. All future transactions will be handled under the latter name.

Denison, Ia.—The Doud Milling Co. has remodeled an old warehouse which it is using as a feed mixing headquarters. Included with the remodeling was installation of new equipment.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Ajay Milling Co. recently purchased a two-story brick building and is remodeling it for occupancy. A loading dock and scale with platform will be installed there.

Villisca, Ia.—One of the "Ever-Normal Granary" steel bins recently erected at the Pierson Grain & Coal Co. elevator collapsed recently and 2,500 bus. of shelled corn poured out on the ground.

Rockwell City, Ia.—Otto Zierke, manager of the Rockwell City Elvtr. Co., has gone to Excelsior Springs, Mo., for treatments for a bad knee condition.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

New Hampton, Ia.—Elmer Heinmiller sold to the city the 66x96-ft. piece of ground on which his mill that burned Nov. 5 stood, and will build a new mill at the site of the old Great Western stockyards.

Eldora, Ia.—The International Supply Co. has doubled its floor space by renting an adjoining store room where a new feed mixer has been installed, giving the company three complete mixing units.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Rath Packing Co. is erecting a one-story frame, corrugated iron covered, warehouse, for feed mill storage. The contract for construction was let to the Younglove Const. Co.—A. G. T.

Audubon, Ia.—Members of the farm crops class of the high school visited the Johnson Grain Co. elevator for a tour of the plant and demonstration of moisture removal from corn and corn grading.

Rockwell City, Ia.—E. R. Sellstrom, manager of the Farmers Feed Mill for the last two years, has purchased the business from A. M. Lyders of Fort Dodge. Sherman Wright will continue to work for Mr. Sellstrom.

Wall Lake, Ia.—The new plant being erected by the Popcorn Growers & Distributors, Inc., just south of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is nearing completion. The new unit is to be used primarily for storage purposes.

George, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new 20-ton 34x9-ft. Soweigh Scale. G. L. Peterson is manager of the elevator. The company from Nov. 1, 1938, to Oct. 31, 1939, made a net profit of \$12,569.82 according to its annual statement.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Kamrar, Ia.—H. W. Cramer, who bot the old Quaker Oats elevator last summer, is operating it as the Kamrar Elvtr. Co., successor to the Quaker Oats Co. The elevator has been remodeled and repaired. The business is being managed by Mr. Cramer.

Inwood, Ia.—Inwood farmers are promoting organization of a farmer-owned elevator for the community. An effort is being made to obtain the necessary subscribed amount and upon the success of this undertaking depends whether or not the elevator will be established.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has been working with E. L. Redfern, state chemist, on a draft of the form to be used in collecting the 10 cents per ton feed inspection fee Jan. 1. The endeavor has been to keep the form as simple as possible and still give the department the data it needs for proper enforcement of the law.

Fayette, Ia.—The new soybean oil processing plant owned and operated by Wilbur Bell is in operation. This modern plant consists of a new French Oil Press having a capacity of 700 bus. per day; an Allis-Chalmers Drier; a hammermill, bean cracker, oil filter, 50-h. p. steam boiler; an 8,000 gal. oil storage tank, a grain cleaner; electric moisture meter; an 84½ h. p. electric motor furnishes power for the plant.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Mrs. O. V. Critz knows she has good neighbors. Concrete evidence to that effect is a monument of some 1,500 bus. of corn, husked and cribbed for her on her land by thirty neighboring farmers following the death of her husband Nov. 9 after a lingering illness. Mr. Critz was a member of Critz & Co., operating elevators at Curlew, Fenton, Arnold, Gridley and Woden, Ia.—A. G. T.

Clinion, Ia.—Surveys have been made in preparation for construction of railroad trackage leading to the Continental Grain Co.'s new elevator. Rail shipment of grain will be made during the winter months while navigation season on the Mississippi River is closed. Nearly 70,000 bus. of corn was shipped by barge between the time the elevator opened in October and the close of the navigation season. Grain is being hauled to the elevator by trucks from a radius of 30 miles distant.

Des Moines, Ia.—In 1940 the Western convention will be held the last week in February at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines. At the time final details of the federation of feed and grain ass'ns in Iowa will be completed. Because of the timing of the convention just ahead of seeding season and ahead of the poultry season an industry "show" of exhibits in connection with the meeting promises to be on a much larger scale than anything in the past at Western meetings.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Algona, Ia.—The Algona Grain Co., owned and operated by A. E. (Andy) Anderson, has no connection whatsoever with the Anderson Grain & Coal Co. The latter firm recently filed a petition in bankruptcy. Both firms are located here, but the Anderson Grain & Coal Co. is operated by Homer Anderson, whose father was given as a secured creditor of the son's elevator. The Algona Grain Co. is operating as usual and is not involved in any way with the affairs of the Anderson Grain & Coal Co. Recently a county attorney's information was filed by L. A. Winkler against Homer Anderson, charging him with embezzlement of some 607 bus. of oats from Jerome Eisenbarth of Algona.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Kessler Grain Co. was robbed during Saturday night, Nov. 25, the burglars hauling away 1,000 lbs. of clover seed. Had the thieves been content with their loot, they might never have been caught. But they returned on the following night, Sunday, to steal more seed and were apprehended. The theft of Saturday night had been discovered on Sunday and reported to the police. When the officers found that entrance to the elevator had been gained by means of keys, convinced that the easy access to the premises would prove sufficient attraction to draw the thieves back over the week-end, they were lying in wait for them. Apprehended, the men confessed the first theft. The pair was identified as John G. Main, 47, Buffalo, N. Y., and Orville Burger, 33, of Marshalltown. Main has been employed by the grain company. He pleaded guilty of grand larceny Nov. 28 and was sentenced to five years in Fort Madison prison. Burger is held, accused of being Main's accomplice.

Bonaparte, Ia.—Kenneth Warner has purchased of Clark Derr his machinery and stock in the Bonaparte Mill and will continue the business at the same location. Dan Cresap owns the building in which the mill, a feed and flour business, is located.

Alta, Ia.—The annual corn show at the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator attracted widespread attention this year. The exhibit was unusually fine and ably displayed in the elevator's office. Edgar Schuelke, manager, stated there were 57 five-ear entries, made by 23 Alta farmers, and representing 20 various members of the hybrids and open-pollinated corn. Judging was done by farmers not participating in the contest.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Seated at his former desk from which he had departed when he resigned as manager of the Shenandoah Grain & Coal Co. elevator Dec. 1, Mel Castle, 65, was found dead when employees of the plant opened the office Dec. 5. J. D. Ross, formerly of the A.A.A. com'ite in Fremont County, which office he recently resigned, had succeeded Mr. Castle as manager of the elevator. John L. Haldeman is owner of the business.

Farragut, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. celebrated the completion of its elevator with an oyster supper Oct. 18, participated in by 150 guests. Ray Cox is manager of the new plant, which replaces the structure destroyed by fire last summer. The new elevator is modern in every way and equipped with the latest type of fast handling machinery. Eight motors have been installed to furnish operating power. The feed room is located in the full basement that houses also the sheller and feed mixer. The new structure is larger than the one it replaces.

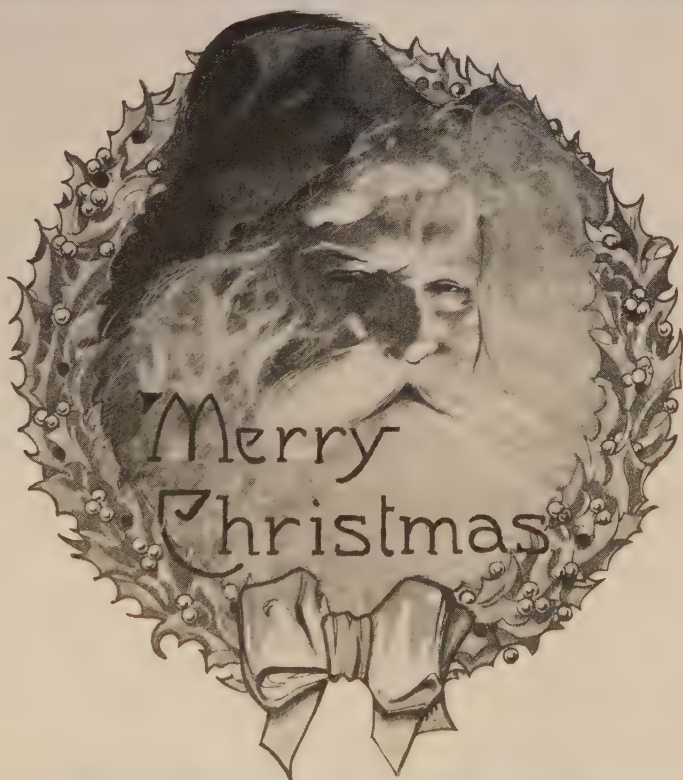
Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Plymouth Processing Mill has purchased the Quaker Oats Co.'s three-story warehouse at Central and First Sts., for a processing plant to replace the one in south-east Fort Dodge destroyed by fire Oct. 19. Representing an expenditure of more than one hundred thousand dollars for building and machinery, the new plant will be ready for operation about Jan. 1, Louis E. Armstrong, vice-pres. of the Plymouth company, stated. The new mill will process 600,000 bus. of soybeans a season and will have an output approximately 60 per cent greater than the plant that burned. The Plymouth Processing Mill also has leased the power plant of the Quaker Oats Co. and has made a warehousing arrangement for the storage of soybeans in the Quaker elevator. The Quaker Oats Co. will continue the purchase of grain in carload lots and from farmers at its elevator as in the past, according to a statement made by K. R. Cervene, manager of the company's local operations. The Plymouth Processing Mill for the present will share office quarters with the Quaker Oats Co., later building its own offices. The Plymouth company will manufacture soybean oil and meal and an extensive line of mixed feeds. In addition it will job cotton seed and linseed products and many kinds of mill feeds. Its own products are sold under the brand names Plymouth Quality Feeds and Plymouth Soybean Oil. Modern feed mill equipment is being installed and will be in operation about the same time the soybean processing plant is opened. The feed and jobbing departments are already in operation. In the soybean department the most modern machinery available is being installed. The wreckage of the burned plant has been cleaned up and the lot is being used as a feeding lot for cattle and hogs until a decision is made on the permanent disposition of the property. The Quaker Oats Co. plant consisted of four buildings, the warehouse, the elevator, power plant and office building. Two other buildings which were a part of the plant were sold some time ago. The warehouse sold to the Plymouth Co. has been unused since the Quaker Co. ceased manufacturing operations here several years ago. The 500,000-bu. elevator, however, has been in constant use.

KANSAS

Crawford, Kan.—The Rodney Milling Co. has purchased the K. B. R. Milling Co. elevator.

Langley, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co. elevator has been sold to the Rodney Milling Co. of Kansas City.

Downs, Kan.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n held its mid-year directors' meeting here Dec. 9.



SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU, INC.

620 BROOKS BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Largest distributors of Grain, Flour and Seed
Testing Equipment in the World. Founded 1912

Marion, Kan.—The Marion Co-op. Equity Exchange has installed a Howell Overhead Electric Truck Lift.

Hazelton, Kan.—The Bowersock Mills & Power Co. has constructed a building near its elevator to house a new type of feed grinder.

Caldwell, Kan.—We have just completed our new warehouse and feed plant for custom grinding.—S. F. Bryson, mgr., Farmers Co-operative Grain Co.

Severy, Kan.—The Arnold & Colyer Grain Co. recently completed a large warehouse back of its feed store, to be used for storage of grain, feed and equipment.

Kiowa, Kan.—Joseph Echelle is now owner of the Kiowa Milling Co., having purchased it from Carl Cahill, J. S. Rowley and Lawrence Bollinger, who purchased the plant last June.

Quinter, Kan.—V. E. Blickenstaff is new manager of the C. E. Robinson Co. Elvtr., succeeding Claude Roesch. Jim Hamilton who has been assisting at the elevator has been transferred to Salina.

Newton, Kan.—Grant Morris, manager of the grain department of the Newton Milling & Elvtr. Co., is convalescing from the two operations he recently underwent and a critical illness and is able to sit up daily.

Geneseo, Kan.—Roy A. Johnson recently purchased the business of the Geneseo Farmers Union Co-operative and the Farmers Co-operative Oil Co., of which he has been manager, and is conducting the new firm as the Roy A. Johnson Grain Co.

Salina, Kan.—Hubert Landry, manager of the Logan Grain Co. at Logan for the last year, is now employed part time by the Ebergart-Simpson Grain Co. here, dividing his time between the two plants. Mr. Landry has retained his ownership in the Logan Grain Co. and has active management of his Logan business.

Fredonia, Kan.—Eber Cox of the Cox Produce Co. has leased a tract of land southeast of the linseed oil mill, from the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., for the purpose of building a modern grain elevator. Construction will start as soon as weather conditions permit. Plans call for an elevator and warehouse for merchantile feed in anticipation of a mixed feed business.

Greenleaf, Kan.—J. D. Hogan & Sons are building a feed room and warehouse addition to their elevator. The feed room will connect with the elevator, will be 36 ft. high, as is the elevator, and will have 12 x 20 ft. floor space. A basement under this room will contain the feed grinder and overhead bins. The warehouse will connect with the feed room and will be 20 x 72 ft. in size. The structure will be iron covered. The building is expected to be completed by January.

Marquette, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co. has sold its local elevator and warehouse property to the Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City. The property consists of elevators with 210,000 bus. capacity, engine room building, a large warehouse and office building. The K. B. R. Milling Co. is now located in McPherson having purchased the Colburn mill property there two years ago. The Rodney Milling Co. also purchased the K. B. R. Milling Co's elevators at Langley and Crawford and recently purchased the Lindsborg Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Lindsborg. By the recent purchases the company's total capacity is approximately 500,000 bus.

KENTUCKY

Sturgis, Ky.—T. Y. Williams of Junction, Ill., has purchased the granary of the Exchange Milling Co.

Wickliffe, Ky.—Wayne Spinks has severed his connection with the Peal Mill and Harry Peal, a grandson of the founder of the business, is now in charge of the business.

Midway, Ky.—The Ansonia Copper & Iron Works bought the plant of the Woodford County Distilling Co. for \$86,167 when the property was sold by auction to satisfy debts aggregating \$144,727.80.—A. W. W.

Franklin, Ky.—Howell, S. Patton, Sr., 53, prominent grain and seed dealer of Franklin and Thompson Station, died Nov. 3 at Protestant Hospital, Nashville, where he was taken several weeks ago suffering from injuries received in an automobile accident. Mr. Patton with his son operated a grain and seed warehouse here and at Thompson Station.

Frankfort, Ky.—Governor Johnson Nov. 25 appointed William H. May, Commissioner of Agriculture-elect, to obtain data for the creation of a bureau of markets in the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics. Johnson's executive order said "it is desired" the bureau be established, and said none of the Commonwealth's agents had sufficient knowledge about such a bureau to draft a bill for presentation to the General Assembly.—A. W. W.

Hickman, Ky.—The building and machinery of the Hickman Milling Co. has been overhauled and put under the management of the Kentucky Cotton & Grain Co. The plant has been thoroughly re-conditioned and is equipped to take care of practically all demands for feed grinding. J. N. Clark, former proprietor of the Hickman Milling Co., has joined the force of the Kentucky Cotton & Grain Co., and Wesley King is in charge of the mill and B. P. Black is manager of the plant.

Louisville, Ky.—A complaint charging Schenley Distillers Corp. with violation of the Clayton Act was dismissed by the Federal Trade Commission. The charge resulted from purchase of the Bernheim Distilling Co. by the Schenley company. Dismissal of the complaint was ordered, the commission said, in view of a Supreme Court decision in a similar case in which the court held the commission had no jurisdiction if the company named in the complaint disposed of the offending assets before completion of the case.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—John E. Koerner, Sr., of John Koerner & Co., Inc., who suffered a broken leg Nov. 2 in a fall as he was leaving the New Orleans Athletic Club, of which he was a member, died Nov. 16 of a heart attack after complications developed as he was recovering from the injury.

New Orleans, La.—The order issued Nov. 25, by the port control com'te of the Ass'n of American Railroads, ordering an embargo on all shipments of bulk grain and soybeans when moving for export when consigned to, or in care of, or moving thru the public grain elevator at New Orleans, was modified Nov. 28 to allow acceptance of such shipments when covered by permits issued by T. M. Healy, of the New Orleans Public Belt railroad. It is understood that the public elevator here is now holding 2,459,000 bus. of grain. In addition, at the time the embargo was imposed, 64 cars of corn were on hand, 26 barges loaded with grain were in port and 45 grain loaded barges enroute.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Charles L. Hehl, 75, a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, died Dec. 2.

Bel Air, Md.—Incorporation papers for Prospect Mills, Inc., have been filed. The company is authorized to engage in the general grain and feed business. Incorporators are Taylor G. Holland, Brookline, Pa., and Chas. A. Jackson and Stewart O. Day, both of Bel Air.

Baltimore, Md.—Miss M. L. Boyd, formerly connected with Chas. M. Struven & Co., is now engaged in the brokerage business here under her own name. She is at present selling fish meal and fish oil and hopes, later on, to include other feeding materials in her business.

Union Bridge, Md.—The Farmers Co-operative, Inc., has been organized and recently purchased the business, plant and equipment of the Eichman Co. Edwin L. Eichman, owner of the latter organization, is being retained by the Co-operative as its manager. Farmers Co-operative, Inc., has a charter membership of 85 members in a community surrounding a town of about 1,200 inhabitants.

MICHIGAN

Middleton, Mich.—Middleton Farmers Elvtr. recently purchased a Sidney Corn Sheller.

Bridgeman, Mich.—The Bridgeman Farmers Exchange has installed a new feed grinder. Vincent Maranto is manager of the plant.

Fostoria, Mich.—The office of the Fostoria Grain Co. was broken into the night of Nov. 22. The thieves, however, were unsuccessful in attempts to open the safe. Only a peanut vending machine and some stamps were taken.

Dundee, Mich.—Fire started by sparks from a leak in the oil line to the drier at the Karner Bros. elevator Nov. 17 destroyed about 250 bus. of corn. No damage resulted to the building, which is of steel and concrete construction.

Pinconning, Mich.—Robbers blasted open the safe in the Frutchey Bean Co. office the night of Nov. 23, but failed to obtain any money. The front of the safe was blown open but they were unable to penetrate a strong box containing \$308.

Newberry, Mich.—The Newberry Feed Store has opened in its new building at Helen and Handy Sts. Feeds will be stocked and equipment for grinding and mixing feeds will be installed. Elmer Johnson is manager of the store, which is owned by his brother, Vernor Johnson.

Battle Creek, Mich.—W. H. Vanderploeg, executive vice-pres. of the W. K. Kellogg Co., has been elected president and general manager of the organization. W. K. Kellogg, founder and its active head since 1906, becomes chairman of the board. Joel S. Mitchell, in charge of the foreign division, is the new first vice-president.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Transit Warehouse Corp., a company affiliated with A. K. Zinn & Co., has converted a part of the Advance Rumely plant into grain storage as a part of an extensive improvement program of recent months. Buildings No. 9, No. 11 and No. 11A, with a total ground floor area of approximately 40,000 sq. ft., have been converted into grain storage and licensed as a U. S. warehouse for 180,000 bus. Grain cleaning and handling equipment has been installed in a metal clad tower between building No. 11A and the side track. This houses a carload capacity hopper scale and a grain cleaner; a new truck dump is being installed, which will permit power dumping into the largest semi-trailer units. The Transit Warehouse Corp. also operates a plant at Jackson and is the only elevator in Michigan which has been approved by the C.C.C. for the storage of its grain.

"RANDOLPH"
OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER
The Drier Without a Boiler
ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE
THAT'S ALL
 MANUFACTURED BY
O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
 3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Madison (Sandcreek p. o.), Mich.—The Madison Hay & Grain Co.'s office and building at Madison Center were broken into recently and tires, tools and a radio stolen.

Wixom, Mich.—Four men recently confessed to holding up the Wixom elevator and taking \$140. They are Sam Riccam, 48, Flint; Frank Brown, 38, Hurons Gardens; Jack Luppino, 41, and Paul Vassallo, both of Wyandotte.

Eagle, Mich.—Notified by state police to report any suspicious character who might attempt to sell grain to elevators of this vicinity, when Don Roberts, 23, appeared at the F. A. Balderson elevator offering a load of grain for sale, the manager notified the officers. Taken into custody, the youth, who stated he has no home, confessed to stealing several loads of wheat, corn and oats from farmers northwest of Lansing and peddling the loot to elevators in nearby counties. He was held on charges of burglary and implicated William Broughton, 18, of Route 4, Lansing, in the thefts. Roberts waived examination on the charge and was bound over to circuit court.

MINNESOTA

Stillwater, Minn.—The Stillwater Market Co. has installed a new feed mixer.

Truman, Minn.—Bill White is reopening his grain elevator here, which has been repaired.

Reading, Minn.—The Anderson Grain Co. has changed its name to the Reading Community Elevator.

Alpha, Minn.—The Geo. C. Musser Co. is now operating under the name of the Alpha Community Elevator.

St. Vincent, Minn.—Directors of the St. Vincent Elvtr. Co. are contemplating the construction of an elevator.

Preston, Minn.—Garrett Barth has purchased Roy Plattum's hammer mill and is now in the feed grinding business.

Cokato, Minn.—The Stark Hatcheries have been granted a building permit to build an addition to their feed mill.

Norseland (St. Peter p. o.), Minn.—Otto Larson of Madelia has purchased a feed mill here which he plans to operate.

Duluth, Minn.—C. E. Fuller, Jr., of the Fuller Grain Co., and family left Nov. 27 for Miami, Fla., to spend the winter.—F. G. C.

Alberta, Minn.—The Equity Elvtr. Co. recently widened its driveway and installed a new truck lift. Archie T. Erickson is manager.

Marshall, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently completed a new feed warehouse, coal sheds and corn cribs. J. R. Williams is manager.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—Herbert Gustafson has sold his feed grinding business to Sylvester Franta of New Ulm, who took immediate possession.

Litchfield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently placed an order with R. R. Howell Co. for a new 20-h.p. G. E. motor to drive its feed grinder.

Bovey, Minn.—T. W. Ahola, owner of the Balsame Store at Lawrence Lake, is building an addition to his store to house a feed room and warehouse.

Norcross, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has installed a 7½ h.p. Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with a 7½ h.p. G. E. Motor.

Spring Valley, Minn.—The Collins Produce Co. has opened a new feed mill here in the building formerly occupied by the Farmers Service Store. Clete Collins is owner.

Duluth, Minn.—Jos. S. Schumacher, cash grain man for the Van Dusen Harrington Co., retired Dec. 1, after many years of service with the company.—F. G. C.

Young America, Minn.—A new feed mixer is being installed at the Young America Feed Mill which is now open for business under the ownership of Wm. Bartz.

Hayfield, Minn.—Among improvements made at the Hayfield Elevator recently, Virgil Peterson, manager, has put in a regulation sized door on the west side of the driveway.

Rustad, Minn.—Fire recently caused a small amount of damage in the engine room of local elevator affiliated with the Moorhead Farmers Elvtr. Co. Trygve Leiseth is local manager.

St. Hilaire, Minn.—H. F. Hanson, local elevator manager for several years, died at the state hospital at Fergus Falls.

Ash Creek (Luverne p. o.), Minn.—George A. (Bud) Soutar has purchased the Ash Creek Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator which is undergoing repairs. Business is being conducted as usual.

Westport, Minn.—The Willard Elvtr. Co. of Willard, Minn., has purchased the elevator here formerly operated by the Glenwood Grain Co. and will operate same after repairs have been made.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The board of directors of the Kerkhoven Farmers' Elvtr. Co. is considering the erection of extra storage bins to accommodate the grain brought into the elevator.

Sauk Center, Minn.—The Farmers Shipping Ass'n has improved its feed plant with the installation of a Howell Blower System with cyclone collector and 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

Wilmar, Minn.—R. W. Portinga, owner of the All State Supply Co., is constructing a grain elevator. The Hartung Co. has the contract. The building will be 60 ft. high and among its equipment will include a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Duluth, Minn.—A meeting of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway com'te was held Dec. 5 upon call of C. F. Macdonald, chairman, to determine a definite policy aimed at the ratification of the seaway.—F. G. C.

Willow River, Minn.—The Willow River feed store and its contents owned and operated by George Brislin for the last several years, was destroyed by fire Nov. 13. The building was one of the old ones built in mill times and later rebuilt to accommodate the feed business.

Northfield, Minn.—John Hayerholm, owner of the Triple S Feed Mill, recently purchased the C. D. Orr coal yard adjoining his mill property. He has moved the coal office adjacent to his mill and will enlarge his facilities. Improvements are being made, also, in the coal yard.

St. Paul, Minn.—W. W. Brookins, extension agronomist co-operating on the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service program of flax and malting barley improvement schools over the state this winter, reports that 28 counties are holding improvement schools, beginning Jan. 8. Speakers assisting with the schools will be W. B. Combs, extension marketing specialist from the U. S. Dept. of Agr.; Henry O. Putnam, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n and E. J. Mitchel, sec'y of the Flax Development Com'te, Minneapolis. Schools will be held as

follows: Swift County, Jan. 8; Traverse, Jan. 9; Yellow Medicine, Jan. 10; Lyon, Jan. 11; Renville, Jan. 12; Redwood, Jan. 22; Brown, Jan. 23 and 24; Nobles, Jan. 25; Martin, Jan. 26; Dodge, Jan. 29; Mower, Jan. 30; Freeborn, Jan. 31; Dakota, Feb. 6; Goodhue, Feb. 7; Wabasha, Feb. 8; Winona, Feb. 9; Wright, Feb. 12; McLeod, Feb. 13; Sibley, Feb. 14; Scott, Feb. 15; E. Ottertail, Feb. 20; El. Polk, Feb. 21; W. Polk, Feb. 22; Pennington, Feb. 23; Olmsted, Feb. 27.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota will hold its annual convention at the West Hotel on Feb. 20, 21 and 22, 1940.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Jefferson J. Grover, 36, superintendent of Elevator "T" for Cargill, Inc., was killed in an automobile collision Nov. 27 near Forest Lake, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.—R. H. Lamb, formerly located at Milwaukee, Wis., as barley buyer for the Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., has been transferred here by the company, succeeding John Barlass who will buy for the company at Milwaukee.

A contributory employees' pension system for the 7,300 workers of General Mills, Inc., has been set up by directors and will be submitted to stockholders for approval at a meeting to be held Dec. 18. The system provides retirement allowances at age 65; disability allowances after 10 years of creditable service; special retirement allowances to employees involuntarily released after 60 but before 65; death benefits for those dying in active service; return of contributions for workers leaving prior to retirement.

MISSOURI

Sullivan, Mo.—Ernest Boster has opened a feed store here and offers a complete feed service to the public.

Emma, Mo.—An electrical damage occurred in the elevator of the Emma Co-operative Elvtr. Co. early in November.

Hamilton, Mo.—We recently installed a new 600-bu. per hr. sheller at our local elevator.—H. H. Green Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Independence, Mo.—G. S. Montgomery, president of the Montgomery Elvtr. Co., has been appointed as presiding judge by Governor Stark.

Mount Vernon, Mo.—C. P. Kelso of the Kelso Milling Co., Pittsburg, Kan., purchased the building formerly owned by the Mount Vernon Mill & Elvtr. Co. Mr. Kelso will rebuild the structure, which was damaged by fire recently. New machinery will be installed and the plant placed in operation again.



HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER,
HAMLET GRAIN CO.,
HAMLET, IND.

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

ARE

PROFIT MAKERS

ASK
A USER

Write for Catalog

HESS WARMING AND
VENTILATING CO.

1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Troy, Mo.—For the fourth consecutive year the Troy Farmers' Elevator & Supply Co. has voted a 10 per cent dividend be paid on all shares, the current payment to be made Dec. 15. The company is managed by F. W. Wieman.—P. J. P.

La Grange, Mo.—Thieves visited the La Grange Elevator Co. elevator some time during the week end of Nov. 11-13. Forcing entrance to the elevator office, they knocked off the combination dial of the safe, broke open the money box and escaped with \$35 in currency and a number of checks. Two of the checks were found later, near the elevator.

Carrollton, Mo.—O. P. Johnson, who has been in charge of the Wabash elevator for Ray Carroll Grain Growers, Inc., since last May, has been advanced to office manager, succeeding W. C. Carroll, who has resigned. Myron Kurtz of Uniondale was named assistant office manager and Tom Butler of Orrick, Mo., has been employed to take charge of the Wabash elevator.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

W. B. Lincoln of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., has been re-elected vice-pres. of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce in charge of agricultural problems.

Loren Johnson of Cargill, Inc., has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade, on transfer from W. Dart Smith, formerly associated with Cargill, Inc., here, who is now in charge of the Cedar Rapids, Ia., office.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade recently appointed the following as members of the nominating com'te for officers in 1940: W. B. Lincoln, chairman; O. T. Cook, J. K. Christopher, H. A. Merrill, A. D. Thomason. The election will be held Jan. 2.

Mrs. Bessie H. Meservey, mother of E. C. Meservey, Jr., of the Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., and president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died Nov. 26 after a year's illness. Board of Trade friends of the family acted as pallbearers at the funeral services.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade Dec. 6 raised margin requirements on grain future trades other than hedging and spreading trades. The new minimum margins are: On hedging and spreading trades, 3 cents a bu. on wheat and corn, except trades in the same grain in the Kansas City market, 1 cent a bu.; all other trades, 8 cents a bu. on wheat and 5 cents on corn.

A bowling match between members and employees of the Kansas City and St. Louis grain exchanges was rolled Dec. 9 at Kansas City bowling alleys, a continuation of a home and home series started two years ago. The lineups were as follows: Kansas City, W. J. McNeil, Ray Larson, Taylor Wyne, Walter Babbitt, William Deegan, A. A. Trautwein; St. Louis: Carl Kobets, Eddie Ricks, Bill Johnson, George Ardicioni, Joe Bronemeier.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

Applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange are F. Maury Matthews, National Oats Co. and Edmund T. Allen, Elam Grain Co.

National Oats Co., mixed feed manufacturers, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on its outstanding stock, payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 20.

E. C. Dreyer was appointed chairman of the nominating com'te of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange to name candidates for 1940 officers. Other members of the com'te are A. T. Leonard, O. H. A. Kilz, F. W. Langenberg and H. E. Halliday. Election of officers will be held Jan. 10.

MONTANA

Homestead, Mont.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is installing a new Atlas Bucket Belt.

Ismay, Mont.—The A. C. Tracy elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Columbus, Mont.—Columbus Farmers Elevator Co. reported a small loss sustained recently from high winds.

NEBRASKA

Utica, Neb.—The Utica Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new truck scale with 10x32-ft. platform.

Beatrice, Neb.—The Scouler-Bishop Grain Co. has moved into new quarters in the Beatrice State bank building.

Schuyler, Neb.—Harold Strunk, employed by the Golden West Grain Co., and Miss Leola Buettner of David City were married Nov. 25.

Naponee, Neb.—Harold Ott has succeeded Roy Bashford as manager of the Naponee Elevator Co. elevator. Mr. Bashford resigned after 10 years' service with the company.

Knoxville, Neb.—Art Barta, farmer in this community, has built a 21x32-ft. grain storage elevator on his farm. He expects to equip the building with elevating machinery later.

Nickerson, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is equipping its new plant with a Howell Type HS Direct Connected Geared Head Drive operated by a 7½ h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

Potter, Neb.—The Potter Co-operative Grain Co. has been incorporated, capital stock, \$20,000. E. R. Hadley is president. More than 125 farmers have signed up with the corporation. A local elevator may be purchased.

Brainard, Neb.—Joseph J. Janak has been made manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s grain, coal and lumber business. He served as assistant at the elevator for the last several years. Emil Peltz, Jr., is his assistant.

Fort Calhoun, Neb.—F. L. Brown of the Brown-Kaspar Co., alfalfa millers, has purchased the remaining building of the Fort Calhoun Alfalfa Mill. The building will be taken down in the near future and the material used for other building purposes.

Gordon, Neb.—Bids for the sale of the 30,000-bu. elevator formerly owned by the Farmers National Grain Corp. were opened Dec. 1 at the Farm Credit Administration office. Sale of the elevator was subject to an existing lease with the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., to expire June 30, 1940.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange advises that complaints on lack of market broadcasting should be addressed to the World-Herald at Omaha, explaining that the Exchange has had no control or influence over what shall be broadcast over KOWH since the date the radio station was purchased by the World-Herald.

Ravenna, Neb.—Fire starting in the coal bins of the Ravenna Mills owned by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills of Omaha, destroyed the structure Nov. 26. Damage included coal stocks and two carloads of flour. The mill's largest concrete grain storage building was not damaged greatly. G. E. Winslade is manager of the plant.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Nebraska City dock board has applied to the army engineers' office at Omaha for permission to construct an 18-bin, million-bu. riverside grain elevator here. The elevator would be a combination river-rail-truck terminal, with an overhead conveyor extending to the river bank, the first such elevator in Nebraska. An R. F. C. loan is sought for the improvement.

Chadron, Neb.—The Chadron Flour Mills and the Tri-State Milling Co., Rapid City, S. D., have merged interests, effective Dec. 1, and the local plant is now operating as the Chadron Milling Co., with headquarters here. Officers of the new corporation are C. A. Quarnberg, pres.; P. R. Quarnberg, vice-pres.; R. E. Marek, treasurer and manager; E. F. Gronert, sec'y. John D. Early of Sturgis, S. D., will move here and take over part of the executive duties of the new company.

Newmarch (Hayland p. o.), Neb.—The Newmarch elevator operated by George Glover was destroyed by fire Nov. 17. The blaze started in the cupola believed to have been caused by an overheated elevator unit. The metal covered structure had a capacity of 10,000 bus. of grain and was built in 1913. It had been improved and recently new machinery was installed. It was one of three elevators being purchased under contract by Mr. Glover and C. H. Huycke. The other two elevators are located at Hayland and Prosser. Holding title to the property is the State Bank of Hayland. An estimated 700 bus. of wheat, oats and barley burned with the plant. Some of the machinery was saved. The structure and grain were insured. A confusion in telephone connections caused a half hour delay in getting the fire alarm thru to Hastings firemen who declared the elevator could have been saved had there been no delay. As it was, the structure was burned to the ground when they arrived. The Juniata fire department, called first and on the scene when the Hastings men arrived, had no equipment to cope with the flames high in the building.

Tecumseh, Neb.—Tecumseh Rendering Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive, capacity 1 ton.

Hooper, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Co. elevator was destroyed by fire starting in the cupola the morning of Nov. 16. Four small buildings used for storage of coal and other commodities adjacent to the elevator also burned. Several thousand bushels of grain and a considerable amount of coal were destroyed. The elevator was built in the 70's. Farmer Union officials announced it will be rebuilt. Preliminary plans are for an elevator of 12,000 to 14,000 bus. capacity, with up-to-date features thruout. The old elevator held over 30,000 bus. Foundation work has already started on a 20x34 ft. office, and officials hope to complete construction of the entire plant by spring.

NEW ENGLAND

Housatonic, Mass.—A blaze starting in the Charles Baldwin & Sons feed and grain store and grist mill Nov. 16, destroyed the building, milling equipment and stock.

NEW MEXICO

Farmington, N. M.—E. A. Taylor, manager of the General Supply Co., held a formal opening of his new custom grinding and mixing plant Nov. 25. The new mill is housed in an addition building on the back of the General Supply Co. store, with floor space 28x500 ft. The hammermill and mixer installed are operated by a 36-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine using natural gas for fuel.

NEW YORK

Mount Vision, N. Y.—Fire of unknown origin Nov. 13 destroyed the West-Nesbitt, Inc., mill.

Mount Vision, N. Y.—Harvey Hoag Gardner, 95, formerly proprietor of the Gardner Grist & Flour Mill, died Nov. 15 at his home in Dansville.

New York, N. Y.—The trial of the four flour trucking racketeers, Max Silverman, Harold Silverman, Samuel Schorr and Wm. Goldis, has been postponed to Jan. 3.

DeKalb Junction, N. Y.—The R. H. McEwen feed store was damaged by fire Nov. 19. A quantity of feed was destroyed but prompt action saved a large quantity of grain and coal stored there.

Middleport, N. Y.—The Middleport Durum Mills, Inc., has been organized, with J. A. Lenhardt, pres., and H. M. Van Husan sec'y. The firm expects to have a 300-bbl. mill in operation this month.

New York, N. Y.—A com'te of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants and representatives of hay interests met in this city recently with Herbert A. Rapp, Darien Center, N. Y., feed dealer, chairman of the motor vehicles com'te of the New York State Assembly, to consider promoting legislation curbing the activities of itinerant truckers and merchants.

BUFFALO LETTER

General Mills new 9-story cereal plant will be ready for occupancy about Feb. 1.

A \$40,000 interlocking steel piling dock is now under construction, replacing the old wooden dock at the Connecting Terminal Elevator at Buffalo.—G. E. T.

The Corn Exchange of Buffalo will hold its annual Christmas party Dec. 20 on the trading floor. There will be a cocktail hour, dinner and dancing. Harold Baker of the Quaker Oats Co., is chairman of the com'te on arrangements.

Verity Mills, Inc., has started operation of its new Buffalo feed mixing plant and within a few weeks expects to produce about 10 cars a day, increasing this gradually until about a 40-car production is reached. A. H. Kellogg Clark heads the company and W. C. Affeld is another principal officer. The new plant has a platform capacity to accommodate 35 trucks and owns its own railroad siding at which six cars can be unloaded at one time. The company will manufacture a complete line of dairy and poultry feeds, under company or private dealer brands.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, N. D.—William F. Auten, 62, retired grain buyer, died in a Fargo hospital Nov. 14.

Balta, N. D.—Fire recently damaged the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. elevator managed by H. D. Maxson.

Kindred, N. D.—Emil Hertsgaard has resigned as manager of the lumber yard owned by the Kindred Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hazleton, N. D.—A slipping Tex-rope drive caused a small fire damage in the Russell-Miller Milling Co. elevator recently.

McVie, N. D.—R. G. Hefta, manager of the McVie Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. was recently married to Miss Luella Hagen of Portland.

Lanona (Valley City p. o.), N. D.—Two elevators owned by the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. were destroyed by fire early this month. The houses contained about 2,500 bus. of grain each.

Park River, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is equipping its new plant with a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive, Howell Duplex Safety Man Lift, Howell Roller Bearing Boot Pulleys and Howell Bin Spouting.

Fargo, N. D.—New members recently admitted to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include the following: Dwight Elvtr. Co., Dwight; Harvey Farmers Elvtr., Harvey; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Park River; Whitman Co-op. Ass'n, Whitman.

La Moure, N. D.—Lewis Sorenson, 72, of Deer Park, Wis., once affiliated with the Sorenson Flour Mills in Lisbon and Sheldon, N. D., no longer operating, and later engaged in the grain business in La Moure, died recently. Funeral services were held Nov. 14 at Amery, Wis.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The state board of auditors released the report of Auditor J. M. Shirek showing the state mill and elevator sustained a loss of \$421,359 in the first six months of 1939. The total estimated loss of the mill since it was established in 1932 and including the \$421,359 loss for the first six months of this year amount to \$5,358,913. It had an estimated loss of \$889.01 net daily as of Dec. 31, 1938, announced Mr. Shirek.

OHIO

Apple Creek, O.—High winds recently were responsible for a small loss at Studer Bros.' mill.

La Fayette, O.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently installed a drag feeder stand of elevators and manlift, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

New Jasper (Xenia p. o.), O.—The Greene County Farm Buro has purchased the local grain elevator and will operate it in connection with its business at Xenia.

Roxanna (Waynesville p. o.), O.—The Farmers Exchange Co. of Waynesville recently leased the Roxanna Grain Elvtr. and is operating it in connection with its Waynesville business.

Trebens (Xenia p. o.), O.—A new vertical feed mixer, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machry Co., was recently installed at the Miami Valley Elvtr. of which C. O. Miller is proprietor.

Pioneer, O.—Roy Dunlap recently resigned as manager of the Pioneer Elvtr. Co. and with Mrs. Dunlap has left for Florida. Percy Granis of Fayette, has accepted a position with the elevator.

Maumee, O.—The Continental Grain Co. recently announced its employees have been given life insurance policies with sickness and accident benefits, and a retirement income at the age of 65.

New Holland, O.—Everett Hecoax, connected with the C. E. Groce elevator here for the last 17 years, most of which time he served as manager, recently resigned his position, to enter another field of business.

Waterford, O.—The Waterford Feed Store, managed by Dale Smith, opened for business Nov. 15. The latest types of grinding and mixing equipment have been installed and a full line of feeds and grain will be carried.

Columbus, O.—Jacob Weisheimer, retired executive of Weisheimer Bros., millers, died Nov. 22, aged 67 years. He spent his entire life in the milling business, first with his father, Jacob Weisheimer, who established the business in 1860, and since 1900 in partnership with his brothers, the late Paulus and Chas. Weisheimer. Following the death of Paulus, Mr. Weisheimer retired last May.

Florence (London p. o.), O.—William Hackett, who has been operating a farm near South Solon for several years, has been named manager of the Florence Switch elevator owned by Agricultural Lands, Inc., and has moved his family to London.

Piqua, O.—J. H. Ball has been appointed manager of the Holland Mills division of the Glidden Co., succeeding G. A. Holland. He previously was sales manager for the Champion Milling & Grain Co., Clinton, Ia., and before that time for 12 years was connected with the G. L. F. Exchange of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Holland will devote his time to his other interests in the feed business. He plans to establish a plant in Piqua.

Dayton, O.—A group meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held Nov. 15 at the Dayton Shrine Club, on which occasion 94 dealers enjoyed a fine meal and an excellent entertainment that followed. Prof. Wertz, economist of the Ohio State University, the speaker of the evening, outlined his views of the probable trend in prices and conditions for the immediate future. Harry Iams was chairman in charge of arrangements for the meeting.

Greenville, O.—The O'Brien Milling Co.'s new warehouse has been completed and, celebrating its opening, the company held "open house" the afternoon and evening of Nov. 21 and the afternoon of Nov. 22, on which occasion a tour of the plant was conducted and many prizes were awarded visitors. The warehouse is 130 x 160 ft. on the ground and is built of a new unusually large face brick. Gaynor E. O'Brien, former president of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, is head of the company.

Columbus, O.—Our 61st annual convention will be held at the Neil House, Columbus, on June 16-17-18, 1940, starting with a Grain Grading school on Sunday afternoon. We have reserved the combined grand and junior ballrooms of the Neil House, which can be thrown together and give us plenty of room to take care of everyone who attends. Our previous trouble was in not being able to obtain a room large enough to accommodate the crowd, but we are sure we will be able to do so this time.

—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

TOLEDO LETTER

Annual election of officers and directors of the Toledo Board of Trade will be held Monday, Jan. 8.

Wm. P. White, Supervisor of Weights for the Toledo Board of Trade, attended the annual meeting of the Ohio Sealers of Weights and Measures in Columbus, O.

The Toledo Board of Trade will hold its annual New Year party on the Exchange floor following the close of the session on Saturday, December 30th. Entertainment will be provided and a buffet lunch will be served.

OKLAHOMA

Union City, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. sustained a loss early in November as the result of an electrical breakdown.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—R. H. Jordan, grain inspector, entertained friends in the grain trade at his annual quail dinner Nov. 28.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The new elevator being erected by the Superior Feed Mill, of which Glen Eddie is manager, is nearing completion.

Checotah, Okla.—The Holbird Feed & Fuel Co. installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Mooreland, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Trading Co. will decide whether or not it will build a proposed 100,000-bu. storage unit at its annual meeting in January.

Hydro, Okla.—Paul Jones recently purchased Karl Hume's hammermill and is operating it at the same location. The engine, which burned out recently, has been replaced.

Hitchland (Hardesty p. o.), Okla.—The Hitch Grain Co. has been organized; capital stock, \$25,000. The home office of the company is here, the Texas office at Hitchland, Tex.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—An Oklahoma charter has been issued to the Campbell Cereal Co., Minneapolis, with a capital stock paid in Oklahoma of \$10,000. George M. Green has been appointed service agent.

Durant, Okla.—Three buildings of the Stewart Grain & Elvtr. Co. were destroyed by fire Dec. 4 with an estimated loss of \$12,000. The fire started in a sheller plant and spread to the other buildings. More than 2,500 bus. of corn and two carloads of fertilizer were burned. The main elevator building was saved.—J. H. G.

Enid, Okla.—Contract for the 2,000,000-bu. wheat terminal elevator for the Union Equity Co-operative Exchange of which E. N. Puckett is manager, has been let to Chalmers & Borton and ground has been broken for construction. The new elevator unit will be located on North Tenth St. north of the company's present terminal storage plant, which has a capacity of 1,250,000 bus.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Oakesdale, Wash.—J. C. Barron has installed a new and modern feed mixer in his mill.

Spokane, Wash.—The Centennial Flour Mills has installed a Howell Duplex Safety Man Lift.

Nahcotta, Wash.—The oyster shell plant here has resumed operations, shipping chicken shell and shell flour.

St. Anthony, Ida.—Miller Bros. Co. are adding another Howell Roller Feed Grinder to their plant equipment.

Lancaster, Wash.—C. S. Shierman is building an elevator on his farm near here. It is being constructed along the tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Arco, Ida.—A delegation of farmers has made application, thru F.S.A., for a loan to purchase the Arco Alfalfa Mill. The daily capacity of the mill is 30 tons.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Growers is considering construction of a 150,000-bu. wheat elevator early next year, according to Claude L. Buchet, manager.

Selah, Wash.—Stone Bros., proprietors of the Union Gap feed mill, have opened a feed store here with Frank Stone in charge. The business occupies a new 27 x 50 ft. building erected for the purpose by the Messrs. Stone.

Cove, Ore.—The Cove flour mill, leased for a year by A. G. Kliwer of Abilene, Kan., began operations Nov. 15 under the management of Mr. Kliwer and his son Arthur. They will specialize in steam-rolled grain and chopped feeds in addition to milling flour.

Portland, Ore.—Charles G. Epps of Tacoma has been named vice pres. of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co. The interest of R. W. Krentz was purchased. W. C. Theda of Tacoma is president and Howard Hadley continues as sec'y-treas., and manager.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The new ruling by the Portland Grain Exchange, providing for the delivery of red wheat on sales on the Exchange, makes it the same as the Seattle Grain Exchange. Heretofore only white wheat has been deliverable on contracts on the futures market.

Milwaukie, Ore.—Mike Shrock, manager of the Milkiewa Feed Mills and vice pres. of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, and Mrs. Shrock were painfully injured here, in an automobile accident recently. Mr. Shrock is able to be about again but Mrs. Shrock is suffering from shock and head injuries.

Kennewick, Wash.—The Benton County Pomona Grange at a recent meeting passed a resolution asking that the Grange Flour Mill be located here when rebuilt. The Grange Mill located at Davenport was destroyed by fire Oct. 28, and its reconstruction is being planned by the Washington State Grange.

Prosser, Wash.—A small fire in the hay hopper at the Fry Hay Mill Nov. 21 was extinguished by firemen with little damage resulting. The blaze, believed to have been kindled by a spark created during welding process, was discovered before it made much headway. The present mill replaces one burned a year ago.

Chehalis, Wash.—Origin of the disastrous fire that destroyed the Chehalis Grain & Feed Co. warehouse Oct. 30 has been solved with the arrest and confession as arsonists of Fred Stine, 47, of Rochester, N. Y., and Robert Walzer, 22, Rome, N. Y. The pair pleaded guilty to \$2,000,000 blazes in the Southwest and Portland, Ore. The fires were started by touching off journal box waste. The Spokane (Wash.) Seed Co. was another victim of the firebugs, according to their confession.

Ritzville, Wash.—The Ritzville Flouring Mill will be rebuilt as soon as the debris of the fire that destroyed the plant Nov. 10 can be cleared away, officials of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., owners, have announced, and the mill will resume operations. Floyd C. Thiel is manager of the plant.

Pasco, Wash.—Directors of the Grange Milling Co. have been requested to investigate the possibility of building at Pasco the mill to be constructed to replace the one that burned at Davenport in October. It is stated that many strangers feel that Pasco would be an ideal place because of its central location and excellent transportation facilities.

Hillsboro, Ore.—Charles G. Eppe of Tacoma has taken over his new duties as vice-pres. of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co. under the change which took place several weeks ago when the interest of R. W. Kreitz was purchased. W. C. Theda of Tacoma, formerly of Hillsboro, is president, and Howard Hadley continues as sec'y-treas. and manager.

Parker, Wash.—Lee Strother, E. D. Clem and Clarence Baugher have bot the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. store, established here more than 20 years ago, and will continue to conduct it, handling groceries and buying and selling grain and hay. Mr. Strother and Mr. Baugher have been employees of the company for the last 10 years. Mr. Clem is a more recent employee.

Tacoma, Wash.—The W. H. Berger Feed Co. has completed construction of its warehouse and mill, built on the site of the company's mill that was destroyed by fire last year. Incorporated in the warehouse and storage plant is modern equipment for the grinding and sacking of the many grain and hay products manufactured by the Berger organization. A supplementary storage warehouse is located at Lakeview.

Cottonwood, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., recently authorized an additional \$4,100 expenditure for a building abutting the grain elevator being constructed here. The structure, 36 x 60 ft., will house machinery for cleaning, rolling and grading grain. It is expected the elevator, including the additional building and the installation of machinery, will be completed early in January. Mgr. J. W. Shepard stated the elevator will be fireproof with its concrete floor and galvanized iron covered sides.

Longview, Wash.—Edw. F. Carter has been appointed engineer to draw up the plans and specifications and supervise the construction of the proposed 400,000-bu. addition to their grain elevator which the Commissioners for the Port of Longview have decided to build following consummation of a proposed ten-year lease arrangement with the Continental Grain Co., now operating the present elevator, as reported in the Nov. 22 issue of the Journals. The present elevator was built under Mr. Carter's plans and supervision in 1927.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland and Seattle Merchants Exchanges recently adopted the following changes, effective Nov. 15, 1939: Bulk wheat, delivered in lieu of sacked wheat, 3 cents per bu. instead of 2 cents; resacking, 10 cents per sack instead of 7 cents; sacks, turned, bad order, commodity branded, or other than standard sacks, 5 cents per sack instead of 3 cents; coarse grains, differential between bulk and sacked 75 cents per ton, instead of 50 cents; resacking, 10 cents per sack instead of 7 cents; sacks, bad order subject to 5 cents per sack instead of 2 cents per sack discount.

Vancouver, Wash.—New contracts signed by northwest grain exporters and the grain handlers' union will result in no wage scale change at the Archer-Daniels-Midland elevator here, but will bring about a slight change in working hours. Millwrights and men who handle bulk screenings and damaged grain were given raises under the new agreement but the local elevator employs no men in that classification. The new contract calls for retention of the present basic wage of 95 cents an hour and \$1.40 for overtime until registration of the coastwise longshore scale. The union, affiliated with the longshoremen, will automatically come under the new longshore scale. The new agreement, affecting grain handlers here and in Seattle, Portland and Longview, was reached after six weeks of negotiation. The old contract expired Oct. 1 and the union has been operating since then without a contract.

Spokane, Wash.—Following a recent executive meeting of officials of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., called to discuss financial condition of locals, at which a program was presented proposing the financing of its expanding activities thru the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives at lower interest rates than have been common in this region, General Manager A. E. Sutton, Portland, and a special com'ite will go East in connection with negotiations in the matter. "We have paid off all but \$60,000 of a \$150,000 loan from the F.C.A. last year and our financial condition is good," A. R. Shumway, Milton, Ore., said. "However, we want additional working capital and funds to pay off the F.C.A. loan," he stated.

PENNSYLVANIA

Newport, Pa.—The Newport Flour Mills has resumed operation with John Snyder as manager.

Shickshinny, Pa.—A short circuit in the electric power line caused severe damage to the plant of O. S. and C. W. Gregory on Nov. 24.

Pomeroy, Pa.—The grist mill owned by Richard Scully was destroyed by fire early the morning of Nov. 18. The building contained some motors and insulated wool. It had been dismantled of its machinery a few years ago. Incendiarism is suspected as cause of the blaze.

Clarkstown, (Muncy p. o.), Pa.—The historic Clarkstown mill which was destroyed by fire Sept. 30 will be rebuilt by the Munsey Milling Co. Walter Michael and Theodore Thomas, owners, stated the contract for construction of the plant has been awarded to Shook & Son. Water will furnish power for operation. Since the mill burned the Munsey Milling Co. has continued service to its customers in spite of many handicaps.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Stockholm, S. D.—The Stockholm Farmers Elvtr. Co. has erected a new office at its elevator.

Willow Lake, S. D.—J. L. Bergstresser, 80, for 25 years manager of a local elevator, died recently.

Thunder Hawk, S. D.—Burglars raided the safe in the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. elevator recently.—A. G. T.

Columbia, S. D.—An air compressor tank in the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n elevator exploded Nov. 14, doing considerable damage.

Watertown, S. D.—The Martinson Farm Service Co. is improving its elevator with the installation of a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

Nunda, S. D.—The old 40,000-bu. Farmers' Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, idle for a number of years, has been moved to the R. J. Lyon's farm, five miles west, who will use it for storage of grain.

Brookings, S. D.—Elmer H. Sexauer, general manager of George P. Sexauer & Son and president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has been elected a director of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Bryant, S. D.—When a passenger train ran into an open switch in the local yards Oct. 31, it hit a parked motor section car, driving that vehicle thru the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s coal sheds and into the end of a car of coal that was being unloaded. No one was injured.

Brookings, S. D.—Fred B. Olson, 70, for many years manager of the Farmers Shipping Ass'n until his health failed and he retired recently, after which that company's elevator and business was purchased by George P. Sexauer & Co., died of heart disease Nov. 14. Mr. Olson was born in Bergen, Norway, and had been a resident of Brookings for the last 37 years, with the exception of 5 years spent in Montana and Arlington, S. D. During practically all of his business life he was engaged in the grain business.

SOUTHEAST

Radnor, W. Va.—Mont Thompson has installed a new motor to operate his grist mill.

Ballentine, S. C.—The Ballentine ginnyery, corn and feed mill owned by E. A. Ballentine was destroyed by fire Nov. 17.

Villa Rica, Ga.—The grist mill operated by Herman Keaton was destroyed by fire Nov. 3. Backfiring of a motor started the fire. Neither the building nor its contents were insured.

Sumter, S. C.—A. Edmund Tisdale, 53, who operated a feed mill here and a fertilizer plant here and at Charleston, S. C., died of injuries sustained in an automobile accident Nov. 17.

Hundred, W. Va.—John B. Snyder, 61, sec'y-treas. of the Hundred Milling Co., and for six terms mayor, died in the Ohio Valley General Hospital at Wheeling Nov. 27, from complications which developed after he had broken an arm in a fall downstairs at his home.

TENNESSEE

Kingston, Tenn.—The Oran Flour Mill and Mfg. Co. is in operation with James Oran as manager.

Jamestown, Tenn.—The Hames Whittle Feed Co. plant has been completely overhauled and placed in operation.

Nashville, Tenn.—Patterson Bros. Mill & Elvtr. Co. will move soon to its new warehouse between Second and Third Aves., north.

TEXAS

Stratford, Tex.—The name of R. E. Roberts Grain Co. has been changed to the Stratford Grain Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Chief Inspector J. Martin Clark of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange is recovering from an attack of bronchial pneumonia.

Dallas, Tex.—A modern retail store has been opened here by the Ralston Purina Co. under the management of John F. Schultz. One thousand persons attended the opening celebration.—J. D. M.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Paul K. Fisher, general supt. of Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. and Morton Milling Co., Dallas, was held up and robbed of \$10 by two negroes recently when he stopped his car for a red light in Ardmore, Okla.

Waco, Tex.—John Clement and his son and business associate, Madison Clement, were injured in an automobile accident Nov. 22 when their car was run into by a truck. Mr. Clement was thrown out, breaking his pelvis. Madison Clement was badly cut and bruised.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Joseph A. Kell, 44, was killed in an automobile accident Nov. 21 near here. Mr. Kell was the son of Frank Kell, a noted capitalist and miller of the Southwest. He was vice pres. and general manager of the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. in 1929.—P. J. P.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The roads are watching closely the effect on carloadings, if any, of the rates made effective Oct. 23 in Supplement 43 to 61-B. Some members report pick-up in rail business and one item, sorghums heads, receipts here are far ahead of last year tho in this case other conditions than rates are involved. What is your experience? We would like to know. If the roads set out seriously to regain lost grain tonnage, reduced rates is the only logical route for them to take. Right now they are sharing in the good business of the industrial parts of the country and are in better position to go after business than in years.—A. G. Campbell, sec'y-treas. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Farwell, Tex.—The Doggett Grain Co. elevator has been sold to W. C. Henderson of Amarillo, who has taken possession of the business. R. A. Hawkins, who was manager of the plant for the Doggett Grain Co., will continue in that capacity for the new owner. The Doggett elevator was built in 1929. Prior to that time Mr. Hawkins operated a grain buying station for the Doggett Co., and he had been with the firm here for the last 16 years. Headquarters for the company are maintained in Dallas. Since the death of Mr. Doggett several months ago the management of the line of elevators in West Texas belonging to the company has been under C. H. Rogers of Dallas, a partner in the business. The sale of the local elevator is in keeping with action to dispose of several of the company's interests in West Texas; started some months ago. Mr. Henderson has been in the grain business in Amarillo for a number of years and owns other elevators in the Panhandle.

WISCONSIN

Newark, Wis.—George H. Beckman, 73, flour and feedmill owner, died recently.

Antigo, Wis.—C. H. McCandless and M. M. Ladwig, flour and feed dealers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Woodville, Wis.—The Woodville Elvtr. Co. has installed a corn crusher with motor drive, purchased from R. R. Howell Co.

Athens, Wis.—A runaway car recently did some small damage to warehouse No. 2 of the Athens Co-operative Produce Co.

Menomonee Falls, Wis.—Benjamin Semon will remodel the building of the Lepper Mill property for storage and feed grinding.—H. C. B.

Cadott, Wis.—E. J. Crane & Son have placed an order with R. R. Howell Co. for a Speed King Corn and Cob Crusher to be installed here.

Woodworth, Wis.—Lawrence P. Devlin, 78, engaged in the feed business here for a number of years, died Nov. 17 after a prolonged illness.—H. C. B.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Anthony W. Breitenstein, 74, head of Breitenstein & Co., flour and feed firm, died Nov. 27 in a Madison, Wis. hospital.—H. C. B.

Beloit, Wis.—George H. Beckman, 73, operator of the Beckman mill with his brother, Charles W., for more than half a century, died Nov. 29.—H. C. B.

Abbotsford, Wis.—E. J. Crane & Sons are installing a Speed King Crusher with 5-h.p. motor in their local feed mill. The order was placed with R. R. Howell Co.

Muscoda, Wis.—A. H. Krouskop Co.'s new mill and elevator will be opened to the public early in December. The new plant consists of four large grain bins and is equipped with modern grinder and mixing machinery.

La Crosse, Wis.—Option to purchase the old Gund Brewing Co. malting plant here, formerly operated by the Brooks Elvtr. Co., Milwaukee, has been taken by the G. Heilman Brewing Co. who is now operating the plant.

Antigo, Wis.—Jake Hunter, proprietor of the Antigo Flour & Feed Co., has purchased the building formerly occupied by the McCandless & Ladwig Co., and will use it to house the wholesale department of his business.—H. C. B.

Ashland, Wis.—The Apple River Mill Co. has formally opened its new warehouse and office, recently completed. Kermit Carlson is manager of the business. A new hammer mill was installed as a part of the equipment of the plant.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Wisconsin Malting Co. filed a claim Nov. 20 with the city council for a \$25,850 tax refund on assessments of grain and barley in the company's elevator in the period from 1934 thru 1938. The claim has been referred to the council's finance committee.—H. C. B.

Waterloo, Wis.—Werner Granzow, operator of a portable feed grinder, suffered two badly crushed fingers Dec. 2 while operating the feed mill. Mr. Granzow came to Waterloo recently from Fort Atkinson, and purchased the feed grinder formerly owned by Frank Boes. Mr. Boes was killed several months ago while operating the machine.—H. C. B.

Rubicon, Wis.—A hearing was heard Dec. 6 on the injunction issued restraining the Rubicon Malt & Grain Co. from taking down or dismantling its local properties. The injunction proceedings were started by Dist. Atty. Clarence Traeger because of delinquent taxes, which, if not paid, county officials declared would permit county obtaining title to the property.

Augusta, Wis.—The possible promotion of a mill for the processing of soybeans was discussed recently at a meeting of the Augusta Civic & Commerce Ass'n. R. W. Bowen and V. L. Dickens, who have investigated the proposition, reported that approximately \$25,000, exclusive of the cost of the housing, would be required. The capacity of the mill would be between 1,000 and 2,000 bus. of soybeans per day.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

R. H. Lamb, Milwaukee representative for Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., and John Barlass, the company's buyer in Minneapolis, changed places Dec. 1.

The rate of interest for the month of Dec., 1939, has been determined by the Finance Committee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Allen Severson has been transferred from the Minneapolis office of Fraser Smith Co. to the Milwaukee office and has made application for a membership in the Grain and Stock Exchange.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has bought the Ladish Mfg. Co.'s Milwaukee elevator, 125,000 bus. capacity, and has installed new machinery. The plant is being operated by the grain department.

E. S. Terry, president of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, declared Nov. 11 that while the prospects for wheat exports to Europe from this country are drab at present, a need for feed may result in considerable corn export business after the first of the year.—H. C. B.

Film for Your Farmer Friends
Is Free

The constant search by the progressive farmer for ways and means to increase his crops, and the desire of science to help the growers get larger yields per acre, keep America's breadbasket well-filled.

One of the ways farmer and scientist work together is in combating grain smuts, fungi, and seedling blight. This battle against the scourge of the grain fields has a history filled with chapters of hard work, disheartening defeats, two-fisted fighting back, and final victory.

One of these chapters—a victorious one—has only recently been made into a motion picture, under the title "Black Scourge." It is a dramatic story in which the heroes are the American farmer and the American research work-

ers. This one-reel motion picture dramatizes the progress in the fight against crop diseases.

The picture, shot on a dozen typical farms and in experiment stations and research laboratories, features such old line villains as stinking smut of wheat, the smuts of oats and rye, stripe disease of barley and seed and seedling diseases of corn. Against these are arrayed the guardians of our bread basket—the American farmer—using the weapons that science has placed in his hands—weapons that carry the fight to the black scourge of the grain fields before the seeds are planted.

This film is available for showing at all meetings of men interested in the proper selection and treatment of fieldseeds. Write Bayer-Semesan Co., Wilmington, Del. Use of film is free. Show it to your grain growers.

A Grain Forum for Millers

Lecture and question sessions, four in number, will be given at 6-week intervals during the winter for the Minneapolis Gold Medal Men's Club, by experts from the grain department of General Mills.

The first forum, devoted to country grain and elevator activities, was held in the directors' room from 5:00 to 6:00 p. m., and repeated from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. for the benefit of mill employes at the Mill Club Room. Walter Mills, pres. of the Rocky Mountain Elevator Co., was the speaker.

Thorough cleaning of sealed corn before it is placed in steel bins will prolong its period of safe storage.

E.W. BAILEY & CO.

Wishes You
Holiday
Greetings



May the
New Year be a
Winner

Commission Merchants

Grain, Seeds
Provisions

Depend on Bailey's Service in 1940

1142 Board of Trade
CHICAGO

Grain Carriers

The hearing by the I. C. C. at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, on cancellation of reshipping rates on river grain has been postponed to Dec. 19.

Schedules canceling switching charges at the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. plant, Decatur, Ill., have been suspended by the I.C.C. from Dec. 15 to July 15.

The National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners held its first annual meeting at New York Nov. 27 and adopted a resolution condemning state barriers to highway truck transportation.

Chicago, Ill.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has called a hearing Jan. 9 on reduced rate on corn from Iowa to Missouri and other consuming areas.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Nov. 25 totaled 35,997, against 29,155 during the like week a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Houston, Tex.—Deepening of another section of the Houston Ship Channel to 34 feet and easement of certain bends is provided for in contracts to be let by the U. S. engineer and for which bids have been taken.

Fort William, Ont.—On Nov. 24 18 ships cleared with grain from Fort William. Next day, Saturday, 19 boats got away. Sunday grain was loaded into 18 boats that cleared before midnight. Nov. 27 30 ships were loading.

Financing the purchase of 2,000 all steel 50-ton box cars and 10 locomotives is the purpose of the authorization by the court that the Milwaukee Road sell \$5,080,000 of equipment trust certificates to the R.F.C.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sixty cars of grain were shipped in one trainload recently over the Pennsylvania to New York for export in a vessel waiting. The train was scheduled to make the trip in 19 hours, fast freight usually taking 22 to 24 hours.—G.E.T.

Austin, Tex.—The new differential rates of freight applying intrastate will not go into effect as ordered by the state railroad commission until after a court ruling in January. When effective it is believed the railroad companies will reduce interstate rates on wheat also.

In Ex Parte MC 9 the Interstate Commerce Commission, 5 commissioners dissenting in whole or in part, ruled that it has power to open for public inspection the contracts of contract motor carriers. The Commission said "there can be no effective regulation of common carriers until their charges are made public."

Washington, D. C.—Sec'y Johnson has announced that the barge lines of the government would be operated hereafter on a commercial basis, to stand on their own, to be sold as a whole to private operators as soon as business conditions warrant, to get the government out of the water transportation business.

In No. 17486, corn to Mobile, Ala., the railroads were authorized by the I.C.C. to make a rate on corn for export from Peoria and Havana, Ill., to Mobile of not less than 17 cents per 100 lbs., exclusive of elevation but not lower than the rate to New Orleans, without observing the long and short haul clause. The purpose is to equalize Mobile with New Orleans.

Sidney, Neb.—Grain dealers in the Nebraska panhandle and northeastern Colorado at a meeting here formed a com'te to work for lower grain rates out of this territory. A. Nelson of Peetz, Colo., was elected pres. of the com'te. Walter Peterson of Chappell is sec'y-treas. of the com'te, with members at large Ray Arnell, Dalton; Joe Steele, Kimball, and L. Yowell, Holyoke, Colo.

The I. C. C. has suspended reduced rates on ex-lake grain from Toledo, O., to eastern ports for export for 7 months from Dec. 1. This proceeding is I.&S. 4738 and the tariff is Agent B. T. Jones I.C.C. No. 3356. Protests against the reduction had been filed by the New York Produce Exchange and the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange as to destinations Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk and from Buffalo to New York.

Harold L. Ickes, sec'y of the Interior, said he longed for the time he could take an armored tank down "a truck-infested highway bumping these pests off the road." The Indiana Motor Traffic Ass'n rejoined, "It would give our members a great deal of genuine pleasure to see you bumped entirely off the pay roll, because then perhaps the \$15,000,000 tax bill paid in Indiana alone by the trucking industry might go a lot farther in support of good government."

Changes in transit rules on dried beans in W.T.L. and southwestern territories were found not justified, by the Interstate Commerce Commission in I.&S. No. 4639. The schedules had been suspended after protest by the Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n, and Trinidad Bean & Elevator Co., Denver, and Farr Co., of Greeley, Colo. The Commissioner said it was unreasonable to charge more for empty than for loaded space, as would result under the proposed rule.

Increased rates on dried beans from intermountain to W.T.L. and southwestern points were found not justified by the Interstate Commerce Commission in I.&S. No. 4524, the Idaho Public Utilities Commission and the Rocky Mountain Bean Growers Ass'n having protested. The cost of production was higher than the selling price and without the low rates the beans could not move. The present rates are 82 cents minimum 40,000 lbs., and 71 cents minimum 60,000 lbs. The proposed rates would be from Twin Falls, Idaho, to Des Moines, Ia., 104 and 95 cents.

Oswego, N. Y.—The largest barge-load of grain ever carried on the canal was taken aboard the new steel compartment barge of the Cargill Grain Co. recently. It amounted to 94,000 bus. The barge named the CGI 34 has a length of 265 feet over all, width of 42.5 feet and 15 foot depth of hold. When the new draft of 12 feet is available in the canal, it is computed the unit will carry 4,000 tons of cargo. The compartments when in operation are trussed together with cable to make a single unit. A new tug, the Carban, with 240-h.p. diesel engine, pushes the barge.

Port Huron, Mich.—Fire was discovered in No. 2 and No. 4 holds of the ship Buckeye State shortly after leaving Chicago Nov. 28 with 87,700 bus. of corn. The crew tried to extinguish the fire with carbon dioxide. Water was kept running on the deck to keep it cool, but the plates on No. 2 hatch were buckled by the heat. The captain tied up at the terminal wharf at Port Huron Dec. 1 and called the fire department, who opened the holds and found that electric lamps had been left burning after the corn had been loaded and their heat started the fire, destroying 1,500 bus. of corn. The boat is 244 ft. long and owned by the Federal Motorship Corp., of Buffalo.

Costly Government Operation of Railroads

Less than a week before the end of the year 1917 the government took over the operation of the railroads.

In the next year, 1918, under government operation, the ton-miles of freight traffic were less than 3 per cent more than in 1917—but the expenses directly related to the handling of freight went up more than 50 per cent.

In 1919, the second year of government operation of the railroads, the freight traffic dropped back to the level of 1916, but to handle it cost 86 per cent more, or almost twice as much

as to handle approximately the same amount of freight traffic under private operation in 1916.

Buffalo Export Rate to Be Not Less Than Ten Cnts

Rates on grain reshipped from Lake Erie and Lake Ontario ports to the north Atlantic seaboard for export were held too low by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a ruling issued Nov. 28.

The Commission in I. & S. No. 4618 said the rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds, or six cents a bushel, was a reasonable minimum and even that would not yield a return greatly in excess of out-of-pocket costs. The eastern railroads had moved to dismiss the proceedings on the grounds that the rate would expire automatically Nov. 30. The Commission overruled this motion.

The Canal Carriers Ass'n, Inc., protested the low rates and Cargill, Inc., intervened in their behalf.

The Commission's report showed that the roads make a practice of reducing the rate on wheat from Buffalo to New York every spring and increasing it in the fall. It seems that this action by the Commission will prevent the railroads from reducing the rate next spring.

National Industrial Traffic League Meeting

The 32nd annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League was held Nov. 21 at the Palmer House, Chicago.

The first business was presentation of an exceedingly lengthy nominations com'te report by Martin F. Smith of Minneapolis. No other nominations were made. For president, J. E. Bryan, Chicago; vice-pres., R. R. Luddecke, New York; and treas., R. W. Campbell, Chicago. Among the vice-presidents is C. T. Vandenoever, Minneapolis, and among the numerous directors are: W. E. Maloney, traffic commissioner of the Buffalo Corn Exchange; J. W. Bingham, of Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago; C. A. Lahey of Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; J. A. Bowlus of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange; W. C. Newkirk of the Louisville Board of Trade, and E. B. Smith of General Mills, Minneapolis.

CLYDE M. REED, senator from Kansas, speaking at the luncheon, denounced spending of public money for the benefit of particular communities or individuals.

He asked "Are the cities and the trade centers located off the rivers to be not only taxed but additionally penalized by lower freight rates given their competitors on the rivers? My answer is No!"

At the morning session Nov. 22 the League voted 68 to 65 reaffirming its opposition to regulation of water carriers. Speaking on the motion, F. S. Keiser, traffic commissioner of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, said regulation had not done the railroads and the trucks any good. Regulation inevitably would result in higher water rates, said C. E. Childe of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n.

R. V. CRAIG, traffic manager of the Allied Mills, Chicago, chairman of the reassignment com'te, reported in favor of a new 3-way reassignment rule and it was adopted.

R. C. Stoelting, chairman of the membership com'te, reported an increase of 14 members. At the meeting 335 members were registered.

The board of directors met and elected H. J. Wagner chairman and an executive com'te of twenty.

"Sweetose" is a new product of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., made by converting starch into a food sugar, alleged to possess double the sweetness of earlier corn syrups and to be a highly desirable ingredient in jellies, preserves, ice cream, wines and fountain syrups.

Field Seeds

Jersey City, N. J.—Grant A. Patten, pres. of the Doughten Seed Co., died Nov. 21.

Oshkosh, Wis.—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n was held here Dec. 8.

Galva, Ill.—A yield of 53 bus. of soybeans per acre has been harvested from 21 acres by Roy Palmer.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.—The E. H. Dibble Seed Co. has installed a new Hall Signaling Distribution.

Cashton, Wis.—An addition to be used as a seed and feed store has been built by the Western Supply Co.

Chicago, Ill.—The Seed Council of North America held its annual dinner meeting Dec. 6 at the Morrison Hotel.

Des Moines, Ia.—John D. Peoples, former seed salesman, is being tried on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

West Union, Ia.—Martin Hardware will carry a stock and retail farm seeds for the Bruns Seed Co., of Davenport, Ia.

Hector, Minn.—W. E. Tomlinson is owner and manager of the Brookfield Seed Co., which has recently opened for business.

Ontario, Ore.—The Michael-Leonard Seed Co. has begun the fall work of sorting hybrid and open pollinated seed corn by employing 36 girls.

Florence, Ala.—Jas. B. Augustine of Loreto, Tenn., has opened a branch of the Hermitage Feed & Seed Co. here, with a full line of farm seeds.

Corvallis, Ore.—At the state corn show a small seeds exhibit was presented by the Oregon State College and will be made a part of the show in future years.—F.K.H.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Pure Seed Show will be held Jan. 13 to 20 at the time of the National Western Stock Show, under sponsorship of the Colorado Seed Growers Ass'n.

Greeley, Colo.—G. W. Anderson, of Grand Island, Neb., has purchased the seed store of Dave Severance and will remove to Greeley and continue to operate as Dave Severance Seed Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Walter C. Pfaender, the well known seed analyst employed by the Albert Dickinson Co. for 20 years, has gone with the grain and seed division of the Agricultural Marketing Service at Washington.

Ontario, Ore.—The Blue Mountain Seed Growers Ass'n which was formed in 1935 to handle alfalfa seed now is marketing red clover seed also, after a meeting at Vale, Ore., where Sec'y H. G. Avery explained its methods.

Clarion, Ia.—Wm. Hagie had so much Hubam and other clover seed to clean that he bought a gravity machine to separate the weed seeds a year ago. Now he has so much seed of his own and neighbors to clean that the weed seeds cleaned out supply all the fuel required by his heating plant.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—A 4-story and basement building, 55x75 ft., for seed processing and storage will be built by the Allied Seed Co. The contract for steel and metal required for the \$40,000 structure has been let to the Ft. Wayne Structural Steel Co.

Davis, Cal.—A new and improved variety, Sudan No. 23, has been developed by the College of Agriculture, University of California, and has been seeded on 527 acres this season in Riverside County. It grows rapidly and produces a greater tonnage.

Shreveport, La.—A yield of 20 bus. per acre was obtained on the experimental plot of Mamloxi and White Bolzi soybeans, valued for their light colored oil, recently harvested under the auspices of the chemurgic com'te of the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce.—J. H. G.

Fargo, N. D.—An educational program principally in 19 counties will be conducted this winter by the State Seed Department and the extension service of the North Dakota Agricultural College, with special attention to improving amber durum and hard red spring wheat.

Portland, Ore.—Red Clover seed has been moving faster this season than a year ago and has equaled the five-year record, average movement. The movement of alfalfa seed from farms was slightly faster than a year ago. In mid-November over 60 per cent of the crop had been disposed as against 57 per cent in 1938 and about 65 per cent the average.—F.K.H.

Hemet, Cal.—Mustard seed has been grown successfully in the Hemet Valley for two years past for the Barkemeyer Seed Co. of Montana; and now additional acreage is being contracted by Benjamin Granas for the Lompoc Seed Co., which already has a large acreage under contract in the Santa Maria Valley, where yields range from 400 to 1,500 pounds per acre.

Morris, Ill.—Myron Hamilton Wilcox, 55, better known to his many friends as "Barney," died at his home Nov. 22. Mr. Wilcox was engaged in business as the Morris Seed Co., a business he started after the dissolution of the Morris Grain & Seed Co. a few years ago, of which he was manager. He had been in failing health for several months, but only recently had been unable to leave his home. The business is being continued by his son, George M. Wilcox.

Ames, Ia.—Iowa's 1939 hybrid seed corn crop is germinating very high, says Dr. R. H. Porter, head of the College Seed Laboratory at Iowa State College after testing samples of corn which growers have sent in to have certified. Fifty-five samples of seed corn representing different sections of the state have been tested so far, Porter said. The average of all the samples was about 97 per cent. The lowest sample germinated 93 per cent and some samples germinated 100 per cent.

H. R. Kraybill, Indiana, state seed commissioner, and Oliver C. Lee, extension botanist, are sponsoring a series of meetings being held to explain the new federal seed act, to study seed selection and the identification of weed seeds. Meetings were held at North Vernon Dec. 5, Bedford Dec. 6, Evansville Dec. 7, Terre Haute Dec. 8, Lafayette Dec. 12, Muncie Dec. 13, and are scheduled for Dec. 14 at the federal building, Ft. Wayne, for Dec. 15 at the Ross Hotel, Plymouth, and the federal building, Indianapolis, Dec. 19.

San Jose, Ill.—The Kelly Seed Co. has about completed a seed corn processing plant containing a drier with 64 bins holding 29,000 bus. Air for drying is heated by three stoker furnaces, supplying 100,000 cubic feet per minute.

Washington, D. C.—Both acreage and condition of clover meadows at the end of the summer, together with an abundant supply of hay, indicate that a rather large acreage of clover will be available for seed production in the summer of 1939. Unless widespread killing of clovers occurs during the winter, or a severe drouth in the spring of 1939 the present acreage of the clovers for seed production in 1939 appears ample.—U. S. D. A.

College Station, Tex.—In the southern part of the Blackland belt from Temple southward and in the Lower Rio Grand Valley Hubam clover has been the most satisfactory winter legume. At Weslaco in the Rio Grande Valley Hubam clover has made unusually large yields, 7.42 tons of dry forage per acre. Annual yellow sweet clover, Tangier peas, and subterranean clover also have done well at Weslaco, where they yielded 3.35, 3.84, and 3.18 tons of forage per acre respectively. Purple vetch and Hubam clover made the largest yields at Winter Haven, producing 1.97 and 1.54 tons per acre. None of the winter-growing legumes have been successful over a period of years at the substations at Iowa Park, Chillicothe, Lubbock, Spur, and Balmorhea, in the western part of the state. This is probably due to a lack of moisture and to cold weather.—E. B. Reynolds, chief, division of agronomy, Texas Ag. Exp. Sta.

O & M HYBRID FIELD CORN 90, 100 and 110-Day Hybrids



All Standard Varieties
Open Pollinated Corn

FIELD CORN
ENSILAGE CORN
SWEET CORN

Now Featuring

O & M HY-CROSS T-13
the sensational new
ensilage corn.

Northern Grown Seed Corn and
Seed Oats Assure Much Better
Results.

Write for catalog and prices on
dependable, uniformly excellent
O & M Seeds.

The O & M SEED Co.

GROWERS

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Adaptability to Climate the Factor in Oats Selection

Over a 10-year period at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, early and medium early oats have outyielded late varieties by a wide margin.

Medium early varieties, including Gopher, Iowa hybrid D-67, Kanota, Iowar and Rustless 444, produced an average yield of 63.5 bus. per acre. Early varieties, including Iowa 103, Iogold, Iowa 105 and Kherson, averaged 62 bus. per acre. Late varieties, including Iogren, Green Russian, Swedish Select and Silvermine, averaged 52 bus. per acre.

Vanguard, an oat of Canadian origin, has not been tested at the Ames station. It was grown in nursery sowings for 3 or 4 years and discarded as being too late for Iowa conditions.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1938, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Chicago	44,000	221,000	44,000	35,000
Duluth	541,036	151,628	565,862	619,625
Ft. William	400,350	78,069	280,745	146,485
Minneapolis	317,800	205,320	428,400	.....
Superior	497,589	2,940	870,800	260,631
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	82,500	48,000	130,500	61,500
Galveston	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	9,000	36,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	124,600	142,800	37,200	69,600
New Orleans	4,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,500	.....	1,500	1,500
St. Louis	14,000	22,400	.....	4,200
Wichita	5,200	5,200	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,970,000	1,890,000	990,000	611,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	559,170	1,116,435	200,570	27,135
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	1,526,000	476,000	527,000	269,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	423,690	82,655	74,745	89,400

New England Seedsmen Meet

The New England Seedsmen's Ass'n held its fall meeting Nov. 23 at the Parker House, Boston, Mass.

The two speakers were Ray Hastings, chairman of the All America Selections, who described "Tomorrow's Flowers Today," and E. H. Thompson, pres. of the federal land bank, who spoke on "Farming Conditions as I See Them in New England."

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Frederick C. Hart, Wethersfield, Conn.; vice-pres., C. W. Lawton, Providence, R. I.; sec'y-treas., S. F. Willard, Boston, Mass.; executive com'te: John C. Willard, Wethersfield, Conn.; Stanley R. Perry, Boston, Mass.; Richard A. Flagg, Worcester, Mass.

The next meeting will be held in January or February to consider regulations under the new Federal Seed Act.

Washington Hearing on Seed Act Regulations

More than 100 seedsmen and state and federal officials attended the hearing at Washington Nov. 27 on the regulations to be promulgated for enforcement of the Federal Seed Act. C. W. Kitchen presided.

It was recommended that seeds not used primarily for seeding be deleted from the list of agricultural and vegetable seeds.

Also it was recommended that detailed records covering small transactions should not be required.

It was recommended that the germination standards for certain vegetable seeds be lowered; and that tolerances be increased with seeds which are normally of rather low purity.

It was recommended that reference to the seedsmen's disclaimer in the proposed rules and regulations be omitted.

Kansas City Grain Judging Contest

The Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City jointly sponsored a national collegiate grain judging contest Nov. 27 at Kansas City, Mo. Ten teams entered the contest.

The Oklahoma A. & M. College team, composed of Estel Brazil of Sentinel, John McCraw of Sayre and Hugh Rouk of Beggs won first place. Brazil also won first out of the 30 individual contestants.

The University of Nebraska was second and North Carolina State College was third. Other schools entered in the contest included Michigan State, Texas A. & M., Minnesota University, Kansas State College, Pennsylvania State College, Texas Technological College, and Iowa State College.

C. A. Helm, professor of agronomy at the University of Missouri, acted as chairman of the contest.

Prizes were awarded at a dinner tendered the 30 contestants at the Hotel Phillips, where R. A. Kelly, president of the Board of Trade, distributed the trophies.

A National Labor Relations Board ruling in the case of the Empire Furniture Corporation of Johnson City, Tenn., was reversed recently by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, holding the ruling was against the evidence of both the defendant and the Board's own representative. The Board had ordered reinstatement of three employees and back pay to a fourth.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during November, and the four months ending Nov. 30, compared with like periods a year earlier, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of seed	November		Since July 1	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Alfalfa	235,000	247,500	557,300	372,900
Bluegrass, Can.	9,300	4,000	11,600	4,000
Brome, smooth	585,500	214,500	1,619,700	496,000
Clover, alsike	54,100	700	263,900	700
Clover, crim'n	297,300	.....	4,743,600	4,479,200
Clover, red	.....	100	13,200	162,800
Clover, white	87,700	479,100	397,900	812,300
Fescue, mea'w	11,000	600	24,300	11,800
Grass, orchard	8,700	485,700	79,000	1,368,800
Mixtures, alsike and timothy	34,300	200	34,300	200
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	29,500	.....
Rape, winter	498,200	1,064,300	1,944,900	3,982,400
Ryegrass, Italian	100,000	.....	205,200	2,300
Ryegrass, perennial	127,200	49,700	229,700	192,800
Timothy	.....	100	100	200
Vetch, common	88,100	.....	110,100	868,500
Vetch, hairy	70,000	98,600	2,611,400	4,466,400
Bentgrass	3,700	600	85,300	2,800
Bluegrass, annual	400	.....	400	7,100
Bluegrass, rough	196,200	109,100	461,400	201,300
Bluegrass, wood	.....	1,100	.....	1,500
Clover, subterranean	500	200	900	900
Clover, suckling	14,600	2,100	24,000	31,600
Dogtail, crested	6,400	100	6,400	100
Fescue, chewings	34,800	43,600	428,200	453,100
Fescue, other	40,500	48,600	45,700	101,000
Grass, Bahia	12,000	4,400	42,900	12,900
Grass, carpet	.....	.....	.....	12,300
Grass, Dallis	6,700	400	80,700	94,400
Grass, Guinea	2,800	1,500	56,100	23,500
Grass, Jaragua	.....	.....	3,600	.....
Grass, molasses	500	1,300	42,000	1,700
Grass, rescue	.....	26,100	200	47,900
Grass, Rhodes	23,000	100	79,400	31,900
Grass, velvet	.....	2,000	4,000	20,100
Kudzu	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Black, medick	.....	11,100	84,800	44,300
Sourclover	.....	.....	35,000	.....
Sweetclover	1,380,400	2,597,600	1,699,600	4,734,300
Vetch, purple	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Wheatgrass, crested	403,000	46,900	666,800	184,600
Wheatgrass, slender	5,800	.....	28,500	18,100

New Seed Trade-Marks

Volney R. Hansen and K. B. Ivey, Fabens, Tex., have registered the words "paso-val" as a trade-mark for alfalfa seeds, No. 423,264.

F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis, doing business as Thief River Falls Seed House, Thief River Falls, Minn., have registered the words "Hardy North" as trade-mark No. 421,159 for seeds.

Arthur F. Crow, doing business as Crow's Hybrid Corn Co., Milford, Ill., has registered trade-mark No. 417,643 for seed corn consisting of the representation of two ears of corn and a crowing cock.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

Get in Touch With Us

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

FIELD SEEDS

GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON

Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Over 100 Years
Seed Success

Funk Farms
22,000 Acres



ALWAYS NO. 1 GRADE

40 KINDS OF FARM SEEDS

Including Sorghos, Sorghums, Canes, Alfalfa, Clovers, New Grain Varieties and Hay Mixtures, Grasses and Pasture Mixtures. A complete line to fill all your requirements from one prompt, reliable source. Write for Dealer Price and Variety List.

FUNK'S 'G' HYBRID CORN

Famous Funk's 'G' Strains created at Funk Farms, birthplace of hybrid corn. Proved on nation-wide system 2,500 trial plots in 48 states. Adapted and established in territories open to dealers. Liberal profit margins.

FUNK'S SOYBEAN FEEDS

Funk's Soybean Oil Meal, Pea-Size Soybean Oil Cake and Minrol-Soy Meal. Feed dealers write for weekly price sheet giving straight car, mixed car and LCL prices from our mill.

FUNK BROS.
SEED COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

Indiana Gets Corn Crown; Canada, Wheat Crown, at International

THIRTY STATES, 6 provinces of Canada, and Australia were represented among the exhibitors in the 21st International Hay & Grain Show, division of the 40th International Livestock Exposition, held in Chicago stockyards amphitheatre, Dec. 2-9, inclusive.

THE WHEAT CROWN went to Francis Lloyd Rigby, 21-year-old farmer from Wembley, Alta., who was last year's top winner, and who took the wheat championship to Canada for the 17th time in the last 21 years. He showed sample of Reward, a hard red spring wheat.

The reserve wheat championship went to George Hofman, of Logan county, Colo., on a sample of durum weighing 66.5 lbs. per bu.

THE CORN CROWN stayed in Indiana, passing to C. E. Troyer, of La Fontaine. At a ceremony during the show where "corn queens" selected at fall corn festivals in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, formed a court of honor, he was named "Corn King"; Floyd Hiner, Lewisville, Ind., was named "Corn Duke"; Raymond Kreig, Oakley, Ill., was made "Corn Prince." These titles were awarded championship 10-ear exhibits of open-pollinated, and hybrid corns, the "prince" title going to the winner in the junior division.

Runner-up for "corn king" honors was Robert Rhoades, of Hudson, Ill., champion in special corn classes.

Special recognition was given on "Corn Day" to Richmond Robison, of Delavan, Ill., winner of the 10-acre corn growing championship in Illinois for the 3rd consecutive year, with a yield of 155.51 bus. per acre; Clark Dillinger, Jeffersonville, Ind., who produced the highest official corn yield in the country with an average of 180.1 bus. per acre on 5 acres; R. C. McClure, Malcom, Ia., winner of the 10-acre corn growing championship in that state.

The reserve grain championship in corn went to W. C. Blumenshine, Bloomington, Ill.

THE OATS CHAMPIONSHIP went to Bill Skladan, of Andrew, Alta., a 20-year-old Canadian farm boy, who showed a sample of Victory oats, weighing 49 lbs. per bu. The reserve grand championship went to Alex. M. Stewart, of Ailsa Craig, Ont.

THE RYE CROWN went to William Rogers, Tappan, B. C.

THE BARLEY CHAMPIONSHIP ribbon was taken by L. E. Peterson, Victor, Mont., the reserve going to Paul W. Swisher, Hotchkiss, Colo.

FLAX HONORS passed to M. H. Holte, Gardner, N. D., on a sample of Viking flax.

THE SOYBEAN CHAMPIONSHIP went to Hugh Jeffrey, Whitby, Ont., on a sample of Mandarin beans. The reserve went to Hirsch Bros. of Oreana, Ill.

The field bean crown was taken by John Hamilton, Coaldale, Alta., with the reserve going to F. L. Purcell, of Fromberg, Mont.

CHAMPIONSHIP HAY AWARD went to Russell Ogden, North Manchester, Ind., on a sample of Grimm alfalfa; reserve championship went to D. E. Turner, Rudyard, Mich., on a sample of timothy.

THE OKLAHOMA Agricultural & Mechanical college, of Stillwater, won the inter-collegiate grain judging contest, scoring 4,140 points out of a possible 4,401 in judging the quality of samples of grain and hay. Second was the University of Nebraska; third, North Carolina State College.

Best individual student judge was Milo E.

Tesar, of Tobias, Neb., who scored 1,395 points out of a possible 1,467.

THE INTERNATIONAL Crop Improvement Ass'n held its annual banquet and meeting Dec. 5, and on succeeding days during the livestock show.

Development of Hybrid Corn

The production of hybrid corn seed begins with inbreeding to establish the character of the line. After several generations of inbreeding the seed will grow corn just like the parent, and becomes dependable.

Naturally, however, corn is cross-pollinated, and all the corn in a field will become mixed unless the natural pollination of the corn is interfered with by hand-bagging of the ears and tassels. The pollen is collected in the tassel bag and dusted on the silks, the bag being replaced until harvest.

Two different inbred lines are chosen by the breeder to create his first generation hybrid. He collects the pollen from one line and dusts it on the silks of the other line, which have been protected by tassel bags. In large scale production of crossed seed alternate blocks of the two parent lines are planted in a field far from other corn and the tassels removed from all of one kind before pollen has been shed. There may be two, three or four times as many detasseled rows as pollen rows. This detasseling must be done promptly and conscientiously by the men employed to do so if the hybrid cross is to be dependable.

In the engraving herewith "a" is one inbred line and "b" another. These are crossed to produce the ear designated axb, which is the first single cross and is much larger than its

parents. At the same time the breeder has been inbreeding two other lines, shown at "c" and "d" in the engraving. These are crossed to produce the first single cross cxd. Next year by crossing axb with cxd there is obtained the double cross "(axb) x (cxd)," which is the seed to be planted for production of the commercial crop for feeding or processing.

If seed is saved from a planting of a single cross the reduction in yield per acre is very great; and considerably less from a planting of a double cross, so much so that it does not pay a farmer to save his own seed. Unscrupulous seed growers may sell the product as hybrid seed. Some states have enacted laws defining hybrid corn seed as the first generation of a cross between strains involving inbred lines. The labeling of corn not meeting these requirements as hybrid corn seed is prohibited.

The first hybrid involving inbred lines to be produced commercially was the Burr-Leaming double cross shown in the engraving, by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in 1917. The first field for commercial crossing was planted at Clinton, Conn., in 1921 by Geo. S. Carter with Burr-Leaming. He sold 10 bushels of the seed in the spring of 1922 at \$8 per bushel. The next development was in Iowa. No hybrids suitable for growing in the southern states have been developed.

Yields of hybrid corn have run as high as 35 per cent more than open pollinated in the same district; and greater progress is expected in years to come in developing varieties for special uses and for still higher yields.

Standard Grades of Seeds in North Carolina

By W. H. DARST, field crop specialist of North Carolina Dept. of Agriculture

North Carolina is pioneering in the field of standards for quality seed and we must not be content to be the Nation's largest grower without having a reputation for offering a standard product to prospective buyers of seed.

Present lespedeza seed producers are suffering price declines as a result of indifferent growers whose poorly handled and graded seed have a serious effect on the price structure of the entire lespedeza seed-producing areas. It is unfortunate, but true, that poor quality seed placed on the market cause the majority of our farmers to take a price-licking.

Lespedeza seed cleaners, warehousemen and seedsmen are unanimous in the opinion that the adoption of standards is the salvation of the industry.

The State Board of Agriculture has adopted tentative standards, for the following varieties of lespedeza: Korean, Kobe, Common, Tennessee No. 76 and Sericea.

In adopting standards, the Board designated three grades for lespedeza offered for sale:

No. 1—Must be 98 per cent pure, contain not more than 1 per cent of other varieties, not more than 1 per cent total weed seed and must have a total germination of 90 per cent. In the case of Kobe, Common and Tennessee No. 76 varieties, only a "trace" of dodder (a noxious weed) is permitted and since it is extremely difficult to remove dodder seed from Korean, a tolerance of 90 seed per pound is allowed in Grade No. 1.

No. 2—Must be 95 per cent pure, contain not more than 3 per cent of other varieties, not more than 2 per cent total weed seed and have a total germination of 80 per cent. A tolerance of 90 dodder seed per pound is allowed in Kobe, Tennessee No. 76 and Common and a tolerance of 180 dodder seed per pound in the case of Korean.

No. 3—Seed that do not conform to standards listed for Grades Nos. 1 and 2 are regarded as "low quality seed," and fall under the classification of "Grade No. 3."

High quality mixed lespedeza seed is recognized under the new seed standards, but such seed must meet the requirements listed under Grade No. 1 or Grade No. 2.

Washington has informed the R.F.C. manager in Kansas City that all 1939 corn loans will be handled thru the Chicago agency.

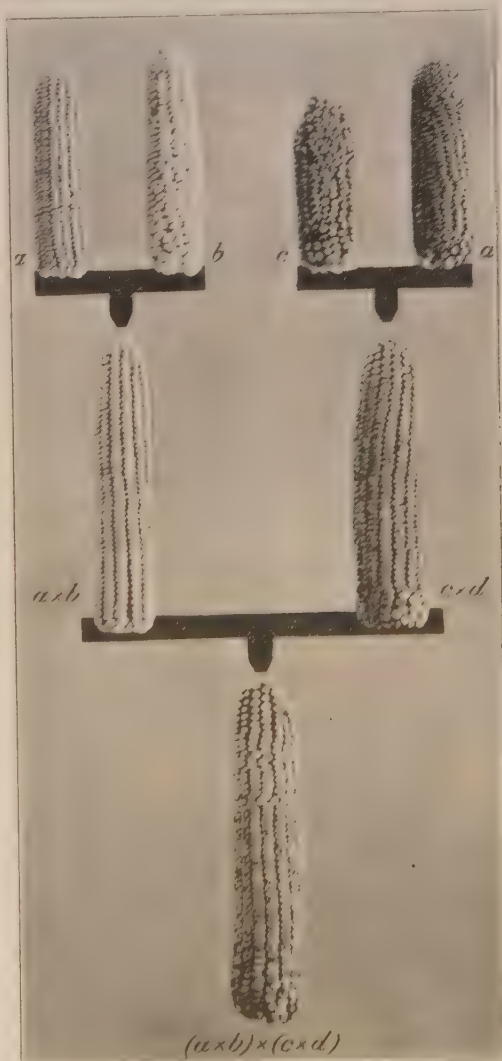


Photo Reproduced from Page 480, Yearbook, 1936.
Final Stages in Double-Crossing Burr-Leaming Corn.

Champion Corn Grower of the United States

Roland Resler, who resides on a 180-acre farm near Dewey in east central Illinois, has been named corn growing champion of the United States by the De Kalb Agricultural Ass'n.

Resler was presented with a sterling silver dinner set Nov. 30 at a luncheon meeting of the Illinois Com'te of the Association of Commerce at Chicago in the Great Northern Hotel.

Eight thousand growers competed in the contest sponsored by the Ass'n. Resler produced 171.5 bus. per acre on a 6-acre field.

Indiana has a rival in Clark Dillinger of that state, where Purdue University declares he grew 180.1 bus. per acre on a 5-acre tract and proclaims him corn king for 1939. In the Indiana contest 2,054 farmers participated. The 1934 Indiana record was 182.6 bus. per acre.

Better Seed Selection Insures Better Crops

Planting of wheat test plots in 31 Kansas counties has been completed by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, and the third year of the Association's program of better wheat for Kansas is well underway, according to Dr. John H. Parker, director of the association, Manhattan.

The condition of the test plots reflects the general condition of wheat throughout the state, but in sections where a crop will be harvested it is expected that the plots will be ready for grading just before harvest next spring.

Each plot contains samples of wheat from approximately 100 farmers in the county. The samples were collected by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n with the cooperation of county agents and grain dealers. Next June the plots will be visited by cerealists and each sample will be graded A, B, or C, according to freedom from smut, freedom from rye and purity of variety. Far too many varieties of wheat are being grown in Kansas and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n is endeavoring to reduce the plantings to the few varieties which have proved most successful.

In the central and western parts of the state the hard red winter varieties, Turkey, Kanred, Tenmarq and Blackhull are recommended. In the eastern part of Kansas the soft variety, Clarkan and the semi-hard Kawvale have proved most successful as to yield. Clarkan is well liked by soft wheat millers. Kawvale is not wanted by soft wheat millers, but is well suited for milling a general purpose or family trade flour.

Samples of wheat from all of the county plots have also been planted in a master wheat plot at Quivira Acres, College Heights Road, Manhattan. This plot contains about 3,000 samples, each sample planted in a single drill row, 8 ft. long. Wheats in the master plot are studied during the growing season by Dr. Parker and the observations in the master plot are used as a check on the same wheats tested in the county plots.

Four varieties of hard red winter wheat, Turkey, Tenmarq, Blackhull and Chiefkan, have been planted in one acre plots at Quivira Acres, headquarters of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n at Manhattan. The wheat grown on these one acre plots will be milled in the Kansas State College mill and used for baking tests in several cooperating laboratories. Most grain dealers, millers and bakers now accept the results of laboratory milling and baking tests made from four pound samples of wheat, but a few are "from Missouri" and want evidence from larger scale milling and baking tests. It is to satisfy this demand that Dr. Parker has planted the one acre plots and arranged for cooperative milling and baking tests of ten bushel samples of these four varieties.

An Effective Field Seed Disinfectant

Seed treating machines are now busily engaged in disinfecting seeds for planting the 1940 crop of wheat, oats, barley, sorghum, corn, cotton, and other crops. "The disinfection of seeds many months in advance of planting has been made possible largely through the development in recent years of the ethyl mercury group of compounds," said Gilbert F. Miles of the Bayer-Semesan Co.

Ethyl mercury phosphate, a representative of this group of disinfectants, though volatile or vapor-forming, retains its effectiveness as a seed protectant during long storage periods.

The explanation given is that when the disinfectant is applied and the treated seed exposed to air in a bin, a sack or in the soil, two separate and distinct kinds of action take place. These are volatilization and adsorption.

A portion of the ethyl mercury phosphate changes slowly from solid to vapor form or, in other words, forms a gas. At the same time, another portion of the mercurial is taken up and bound by the seed coat. A chemist would say it had been adsorbed on the surface of the seed. Technically, that is the adhesion of the molecules of the mercurial to the surface of a solid body, in this case, the seed. In this adsorbed condition, the disinfectant cannot be separated from the seed coat by water in the form of drenching rains or by any other ordinary means. It, therefore, remains almost indefinitely as an armor plate of disinfectant to protect the seed against organisms in the soil.

Thus ethyl mercury phosphate resembles formaldehyde as a seed disinfectant in its volatile phase and copper salts as a seed protectant in its insoluble or adsorbed form. This dual action and effectiveness not only account for the wide range of uses of this group of compounds in the agricultural and industrial world, but make it practicable for the seedsman and grower to begin his seed treating operations as soon as the seed has been well cured. After treatment, the seed is stored in a dry warehouse ready for shipment or planting in the spring.

Boards of Trade Efficient as Clearing Houses

Many years ago the banks of Chicago followed the practice of settling differences between themselves by delivery of currency to every other bank in the city. This expensive and now hazardous method was done away with by copying the Board of Trade Clearing House in establishing a central point where the accounting was done and the settlement accomplished, by actual transfer of very little cash.

Just so does the Board of Trade Clearing House settle contracts between firms for future delivery of grain, daily, by figuring the balance due to or coming from a member of the clearing house.

So many transactions are closed by this accounting that very little actual grain has to be delivered.

During the several months that the September future of oats was bought and sold on the Chicago Board of Trade the transactions totaled 85,282,000 bus. in that future alone. Of these contracts 50,000 bus. was settled by delivery, in which delivery 40,000 bus. of actual grain was involved.

Of corn the September trades amounted to 310,000,000 bus., in settlement of which there was delivered 3,236,000 bus., and 1,720,000 of actual grain.

In wheat the September trades aggregated the large total of 1,009,347,000 bus., to settle which there was delivered during the month 10,970,000 bus. and 4,668,874 bus. actual grain, as reported by the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.00, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

Fifth Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,050 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

The corn-hog ratio has become unfavorable to producers for the first time in two years. At Chicago in late November 100 lbs. of live hog would buy 11 bus. of corn, against an average of 14.5 bus. during the preceding 24 months.

The Wayne Magic Show, sponsored by Allied Mills, manufacturers of Wayne Feeds, started on a tour of southern states, including North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, beginning early in November. The Wayne Magic Show features Clifford P. Kirkpatrick, "The man who mystifies magicians."

Seattle, Wash.—The annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will be held Feb. 21 and 22 in the New Washington Hotel. A banquet and entertainment will follow the business session in the afternoon of the first day. The State College of Washington will conduct a study of poultry nutrition and diseases.

Raleigh, N. C.—Feed manufacturers doing business in the state attended a meeting and banquet called by the State Dept. of Agriculture on Dec. 12. Talks on feed topics were given by R. M. Field, pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, J. Wesley Jones, pres. of the state feed mfrs. ass'n, and W. Kerr Scott, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Des Moines, Ia.—On Jan. 1, the fee of 10c per ton on all feed sold in Iowa during the last six months of 1939 will become due. This is in accordance with a change in the law, which went into effect July 1 doing away with the use of "tax tags" on each bag of feed. Firms which had tags on hand in July were given permission to use them; consequently, this first report should show only the balance of the production which was not covered by the available supply of tags.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

New York Farmers Buy Mixed Feed

Average rations fed on dairy farms in New York on Nov. 1, according to the state department of agriculture and markets, were composed of 23.1% homegrown grains, 2.7% grains (whole or ground) purchased separately, 56.8% commercial mixed feeds, 14.8% by-product feeds purchased separately and 2.6% other or unclassified feeds.

The following table gives the percentage of the total made up of each of the kinds reported, the percentage for 1938 being in parentheses: Corn, (4.4) 4.2; oats, (13.8) 14.8; barley, (3.8) 4.7; buckwheat, (0.6) 0.9; wheat, (0.9) 0.8; rye, (...) 0.1; soybeans, (1.1) 0.3; beet pulp, (0.4) 0.9; soybean oil meal, (1.1) 0.9; dry brewers' grains, (0.9) 1.7; gluten feed, (6.9) 5.3; gluten meal, (1.0) 0.9; hominy feed, (2.5)

Feedstuffs Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	3,677	3,896	.....	.....
Boston	584	800	.....	145
Chicago	13,753	11,529	37,928	38,568
Fort Worth	.....	44	.....	.....
Kansas City	7,800	4,350	24,500	23,825
Milwaukee	3,000	220	12,280	5,260
Minneapolis	.....	1,829	24,825	28,103
Peoria	10,800	9,200	16,140	12,640

1.5; wheat bran, (4.9) 2.4; wheat middlings, (1.0) 0.6; cottonseed meal, (0.4) 0.2; linseed oil meal, (0.2) 0.4; commercial mixed, (54.5) 56.8; other or unknown, (1.6) 2.6.

N-W Retail Feed Ass'n Meets

A regional meeting of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n was held at the Breen Hotel, St. Cloud, Minn., Nov. 21, with about 75 in attendance.

C. A. WEAVER, Minneapolis, told of a movement on foot to force the installation of totally inclosed motors in feed plants, which had been discussed at a meeting with the state electrical board.

JOHN WHALEY, supervisor of local warehouses for the state railroad and warehouse commission, said he was attempting to compel truckers to comply with the state grain buying laws, over 100 truckers having been forced to apply for grain buyer's licenses under which they are required to keep records. To escape this burden many truckers have turned to buying from elevators.

H. R. SUMNER of F. H. Peavey & Co. enlarged on the benefits of phosphate fertilizer; his talk being illustrated with motion pictures.

Britain Reducing Animal Feeds

Dorman Smith, minister of agriculture, told stock raisers of England Nov. 22 that supplies of imported food for animals will be further curtailed owing to the war-time demands on sea transport.

Imports of feeding stuffs for pigs and poultry will be reduced one-third Smith said.

In order to maintain milk and meat supplies, he indicated cattle and sheep farmers would get preference in the distribution of available foodstocks.

Supplies of oil cakes and meal for winter fattening already on hand, Smith assured, should be sufficient to keep the animals in good condition this season.

Already the farmers in Cornwall, Devonshire and Somerset were worried about the animal food shortage. They point out there is no shortage of food stocks and no thought of rationing anything but butter and bacon in the immediate future, but say that the government bureaucrats forgot about feeding the animals in the kingdom.

Weed Seeds in Wisconsin Feeds

Eight elevator companies and feed stores co-operated with the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in a survey of weed seeds carried in feed samples.

George Briggs, extension agronomist, now reports that 21 out of 65 feed samples examined contained weed seeds. The worst offender on the weed-carrying list was oats. Other feeds checked included wheat, barley, dairy ration mixtures, poultry scratch feeds, egg mash and millfeeds. Fourteen of the 21 samples carried one or more of the seeds classed as noxious under the state law—field bindweed, wild mustard, quack grass and Canada thistle.

Feeds brought in under unusual conditions during the drouth years, as well as imported cheap farm seeds from outside the state also are responsible for the spread of weeds.

Proof that grinding does not always destroy weed seeds unless it is done exceedingly fine was shown in a dairy ration, egg mash and millfeed samples. Four dairy ration samples held 11 different kinds of weeds, including

wild mustard. Two egg mash and three mill-feed samples each showed seven different weed varieties.

Quack grass proved the biggest pest, appearing in 12 of the 14 samples, and despite its relatively large seed, slipped unharmed thru the grinding process into the two egg mash samples.

Testing Oil Meals at Iowa Station

An experiment has been started at Ames, Ia., to compare three types of linseed meal and two types of soybean oil meal at the same time.

Old process linseed meal has long been recognized by cattle feeders as an outstanding supplement for fattening cattle. Cattle fed this flax by-product along with corn and good roughage, have made good gains, have had more finish and what the cattle feeders call "bloom" than those fed some other protein food.

There is some indication to show that the factors responsible for this "bloom" may be tied up with the fat in the meal.

The cattle feeding experiment will show just how the other two types of linseed meal, namely the "expeller process" meal and the new, or "solvent" process meal, and also the expeller and solvent process soybean oilmeals compare in value with the old process linseed meal.

Eighty-eight choice-grade yearling steers, sorted from approximately 140 steers in order to obtain uniformity of size, conformation and grade, were purchased for these experiments on Oct. 13. They weighed an average of 661 pounds at Sioux City.

Limestone in Packinghouse Scrap

The Iowa Department of Agriculture claims to have discovered instances of the use of lime products in tankage, meat and bone meal and meat and bone scrap, without proper labeling. Use of soybean meal and other materials in tankage is also reported. The Department's analyses have shown up to 300 lbs. of ground limestone per ton in supposedly pure tankage.

Official notice has gone from the State Chemist to all firms manufacturing meat products sold in Iowa, to the effect that (1) Presence of any amount of other ingredients in tankage or meat meal or scrap MUST be shown on the label, and (2) The exact quantity of lime must be shown if total minerals exceed 5%. The Department also rules that (3) Any such meat ingredient containing lime must be labeled "mineralized."

The important angles for feed dealers in this matter are two:

- Sale will be stopped immediately on any improperly labeled feed wherever found. Now that the warning has been issued, mis-branded tankage will be especially "hot" and no leniency should be expected from state officials. To save yourself a possible loss, make sure the products you handle are legally labeled.
- Every high-class feed dealer in Iowa joins with this Association in encouraging rigid enforcement of the feed laws, as a protection to the firms which are putting out quality and service at a decent profit, and as a protection for the farmers who are in turn using the feed for a profit.

Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Boston	275	407	....	....
Chicago	2,724	1,906	409	93
Kansas City	2,232	2,772	180	288
Minneapolis	....	309	....	96
St. Louis	268	24	48	60

In the Association we are also aware of this: Many house-to-house peddlers of feeds and remedies are able to get by only thru evasion of the law. As you know, we have already put a stop to some of this. We have no accusation to make against peddling per se, so long as it remains legitimate and honest, because we know any good established dealer can lick the pants off the peddler in his community. We do stand squarely behind the Department in eliminating any off-color tactics wherever they may be found in the feed industry.—Ron Kennedy, sec'y Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Calcium Requirements of Pigs

Two tests were made with two groups of ten 62-pound pigs each fed individually for 90 days, a ration composed of kafir, cottonseed meal, alfalfa leaf meal, oyster shell flour and salt. The oyster shell flour contained 54.57 per cent CaO. One group received one per cent, the other groups two per cent of oyster shell flour in the ration.

The pigs getting the one per cent oyster shell made greater gains and required less feed per pound of grain than did the pigs getting the two per cent of oyster shell flour. A third group of two pigs that received no oyster shell flour in the ration gained only 75 per cent as much as did the pigs getting one per cent oyster shell.

The results indicate that the ration used in these tests needs less than two per cent oyster shell flour as a source of calcium.—Texas Agri. Exp. Sta.

Solvent v. Expeller Meal at Kansas Station

Swine-feeding investigations at the Kansas Experiment Station the season of 1937-'38 compared tankage and soybeans as protein supplements for pigs fed both in the dry lot and while running on alfalfa pasture. The study was further extended to observe the effect of adding certain minerals to rations being supplied lots which received soybean meals; as well as to compare whole soybeans against meals produced by the solvent and expeller processes.

Tankage, when compared with whole soybeans alone self-fed, as the protein supplement for fattening pigs on alfalfa pasture, produced more rapid daily gains and more finish at seventy cents cheaper per 100 pounds gain for the cost of the feed.

The pigs receiving tankage had a better appetite and ate more corn per day than those receiving the whole soybeans.

Three pigs from the whole soybean lot were slaughtered. Each produced a soft carcass. It is evident, therefore, that whole soybeans are not a satisfactory protein supplement when fed to fattening pigs on alfalfa pasture. The carcasses from the tankage-fed pigs were all firm.

Tankage, when compared with either expeller process or solvent process soybean oil meal with minerals as a protein supplement for fattening pigs on alfalfa pasture, produced a slightly larger daily gain than the expeller meal-fed pigs, but slightly less daily gains than the solvent meal pigs. With both soybean meal groups the amount of the corn consumed per 100 pounds gain was considerably less than that consumed by the tankage group. The soybean meal groups, however, consumed three to four times as much soybean meal as the tankage-fed pigs consumed tankage.

The cost of gains was slightly in favor of the soybean-meal-fed lots, being 17 cents cheaper with the solvent-meal-fed pigs and only one cent cheaper with the expeller meal pigs per 100 pounds gain.

Solvent process soybean oil meal, when compared with the expeller process soybean oil meal, both fed with minerals, produced a little more rapid daily gains. The two lots showed the same finish. The solvent process meal produced 100 pounds of gain 16 cents cheaper than the expeller meal. Fifteen pounds more corn

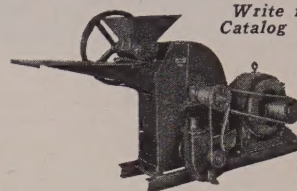
per 100 pounds gain and 22 pounds less meal were required by the solvent meal pigs than by the expeller meal pigs.

The pigs receiving tankage and those receiving soybean oil meal and minerals made greater daily gains, required less feed per 100 pounds gain and made cheaper gains than those receiving soybean oil meal without minerals. This indicates that soybean oil meal without minerals is not an efficient protein supplement for fattening pigs, but when minerals are added to soybean meal the mixture is a satisfactory supplement.

ANNOUNCING—

The improved Model "L" Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill, an engineering achievement that means more carefree mill operation and increased profits for mill operators.

Write for Catalog "L"



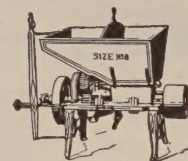
BUILDERS OF KELLY DUPLEX MILL MACHINERY

THE DUPLEX MILL & MANUFACTURING CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Backing or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Watertown, S. D.—The South Dakota state poultry show will be held here Jan. 3, 4 and 5.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—In the third chick growing derby prizes have been awarded by Allied Mills to more than 1,700 chick growers in 32 states.

Lafayette, Ind.—Vitamin supplements for poultry must be registered under the new Regulation No. 53 of the state feed law effective Jan. 1.

Trenton, N. J.—Milton H. Arndt, trading as M. H. Arndt Mfg. Co., Trenton and Webster, Mass., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease misrepresenting that the use of contact heat results in production of hump-backed broilers or chicks, or that chicks brooded by contact heat are inferior to those brooded by means of radiant heat.

Lafayette, Ind.—Effective Jan. 1, 1940, any material sold in Indiana primarily as a vitamin D supplement for poultry must be registered with the state chemist and must have attached thereto official Indiana state tags or labels. The tag or label must give a minimum guaranty of vitamin D potency expressed in terms of A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per gram.

Vitamin Requirements in Poultry Feeding

By R. M. BETHKE,

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at World's Poultry Congress

A great deal of progress has been made in the scientific feeding of poultry within the past 15 or 20 years. The vitamin field has, in all probability, seen the greatest advancement.

Vitamins are essential for health and production. They are just as indispensable as minerals, proteins, water carbohydrates, fats, etc., but not any more so than these other feed ingredients.

The poultry industry has created the present-day vitamin problem.

You ask why. We have moved the bird indoors, depriving her of insects, worms, sunshine, and green feed. In addition to that, we have seen considerable change in the milling, processing, and manufacturing of poultry feedstuffs. These changes have also created a vitamin problem.

In addition, we expect our birds to lay 200 or more eggs a year and expect 75 per cent or more of these eggs to hatch. In other words, we expect our birds to do more. They must do more, and the more we expect of them, the more of a vitamin problem we will have.

You ask the question, "Why did we create a vitamin problem because we moved the bird indoors?" My answer is that as soon as you moved the bird indoors you deprived it of direct sunshine, which supplies one vitamin factor. You deprived it of green grass, which supplies many vitamin factors. The poultry raiser must assume the responsibility of putting these vitamins in the feed so that the bird in turn can get them. In short, the present-day poultrymen and poultrywomen must know their vitamins.

10 Vitamins or Factors for Poultry.—Science has shown that poultry require about 10 different vitamins or factors. We have vitamins A, B, D, E, G, K, the chick anti-dermatosis factor, sometimes referred to as the "filtrate" factor, the anti-gizzard erosion factor, and the anti-encephalomalacia factor which, for lack of a better name we will call the "crazy chick" factor. Then there is a comparatively new growth and reproduction factor, which is required for growth and hatchability.

We know that there are other vitamins in

existence, in addition to the 10 vitamins or factors which I listed, but presumably these are not required by poultry or have not been shown to be required up to the present time. Among these vitamins we have vitamin C, the anti-scurvy factor, commonly found in citrus juices.

Vitamin B₆, the "P-P factor," preventing pellagra, is needed by humans, dogs, pigs, but nothing has come to light as far as chickens are concerned.

Factor W and a so-called "grass juice factor" found in tender, succulent grass, and is apparently required by some species.

From this imposing list of ten vitamins or factors required by poultry, the average poultry raiser needs to know, for all practical purposes, that only special consideration need be given to vitamins A, D, and G. Most of the other factors which are required are usually furnished in adequate amounts in the commonly used poultry feedstuffs, especially those of good quality.

Vitamin A for Growth.—Vitamin A, as you have been told on probably hundreds of occasions, results in lack of growth. Lack of it causes eye lesions in birds. It is sometimes referred to as the "nutritional roup" factor. In short, the growing chick and the laying bird must have vitamin A if they are to exist.

We have two forms of vitamin A—a colored form and a colorless form. The colored form is commonly found in plants or in the plant kingdom, particularly in green plants. It is chemically known as carotene. It was first isolated from carrots from which it derived its name. It is an orange-yellow pigment. The colorless form is found in fish oils.

Work has shown that either of these two sources can serve as a source of vitamin A for poultry. In other words, you can use the colored form (carotene) or you can supply the vitamin A requirements of birds in the colorless form through fish oils.

How much do birds require? We have a measuring stick for vitamins. We do not speak of them in terms of pounds, ounces, grams or inches—we speak of them in terms of units. The rat is used as the standard. It has been shown, for example, that the minimum practical requirements for growing chicks is 1800 vitamin A units per pound of feed.

Research work has shown that the laying bird has a somewhat higher requirement. I would put the practical minimum requirement at around 2250 or 2500 per pound of feed. If you are interested in producing eggs which are relatively rich in vitamin A, you will have to increase the vitamin A content in the feed.

Unfortunately, our cereal by-products, other grains, common meat scraps, vegetable protein concentrates, milk, milk substitutes or milk equivalents, do not supply vitamin A. We must look to some other source. The practical sources, in my estimation, are alfalfa meals and fish oils, or both. Alfalfa meals vary tremendously in their vitamin A activity or in

their carotene content, anywhere from zero up to several hundred thousand units per pound.

It would require approximately 5 per cent of the total ration of a high-grade sun-cured meal to meet the vitamin A requirements. A high-grade dehydrated meal would require in the neighborhood of 2½ to 3 per cent—that is a practical minimum requirement.

Loss of Vitamin A.—Another factor which we must take into consideration in talking about vitamin A is the question of loss. When we mix fish oils into a feed, when we mix alfalfa into a feed, we experience a certain loss. The extent of that loss will depend upon storage conditions, upon the length of storage, and the kind of ration.

If we are going to keep that feed any length of time, we should allow for loss that takes place in storage. The statement has been made that if you add fish oil or, for that matter, alfalfa to a ration, in a few weeks all of the vitamin A activity has disappeared or has dissipated itself. According to our experience, this is not true. We find a loss and a rather rapid loss at first, but we still find some vitamin A activity in a feed which has been stored for a period of six months in burlap bags at room temperature.

[To be continued]

Washington, D. C.—The supply of barley is the largest since 1928. The carryover and the production total 328,000,000, against 289,000,000 bus. in 1938. The acreage this year increased 2,000,000.

T. H. Hopper of the state experiment station at Fargo, N. D., has been appointed senior chemist in the soybean industrial products laboratory of the University of Illinois, Urbana.



SOMETHING NEW!

A complete Crushing & Feeding Manual for the entire custom feed grinding industry. Send for your copy today—it's free. Specify Bulletin 920.

• NICKLE ENGINEERING SAGINAW MICHIGAN

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

WOOSTER BRAND SOYBEAN OIL MEAL

EXPELLER PROCESSED 41% IMPROVED QUALITY

Try It—You Will Like It

SOYA PROCESSING CO.

WOOSTER, OHIO

TEL. 59



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Suggested Formulas for Poultry Feeds

The Texas Agri. Exp. Sta., in its July, 1939, circular suggests approved formulas for special purpose mixed feeds, among which are the following:

Turkey Growing Mash

The following formulas for turkey growing mash are suggested, to be fed according to the directions given:

Formula No. 1

	Per Cent
Wheat gray shorts.....	16
Pulverized whole oats.....	12
Yellow corn meal.....	11½
Wheat bran.....	10
Milo meal.....	10
Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal.....	7½
43% protein cottonseed meal.....	7
41% protein soybean oil meal.....	7
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	6
Dried skimmed milk.....	4
34% protein linseed meal.....	3
Dried whey.....	2
Ground oyster shell.....	2
Raw bone meal.....	1½
Salt.....	½

Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 20.00%, crude fat 3.50%, crude fiber 8.00%, nitrogen-free extract 45.00%.

Formula No. 2

	Per Cent
Corn meal.....	21½
43% protein cottonseed meal.....	17
Wheat gray shorts.....	16
Pulverized whole oats.....	12
Wheat bran.....	10
Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal.....	7½
Dried skimmed milk.....	6
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	6
Ground oyster shell.....	2
Raw bone meal.....	1½
Salt.....	½

Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 20.00%, crude fat 3.50%, crude fiber 7.50%, nitrogen-free extract 43.00%.

In the above formula dried buttermilk may be substituted for dried skimmed milk, and during cloudy weather fortified fish oil may be added.

Turkey growing mash is to be fed with a scratch feed. The proportion will vary with the rate of growth desired and with the quality of the range.

Turkey Fattening Ration

The following formula for turkey fattening ration is suggested, to be fed according to the directions given:

Formula

	Per Cent
Yellow corn meal.....	30
Wheat gray shorts.....	20
Milo meal.....	19
Ground oat groats.....	15
Dried buttermilk.....	10
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	5
Salt.....	1

Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 16.00%, crude fat 3.80%, crude fiber 3.50%, nitrogen-free extract 58.00%.

Turkey fattening ration is to be mixed with water to a crumbly consistency to be fed to turkeys on the yards or on the range.

All-Mash Turkey Starter

The following formulas for all-mash turkey starter are suggested, to be fed according to the directions given:

Formula No. 1

	Per Cent
Yellow corn meal.....	16
Wheat gray shorts.....	15
Pulverized whole oats.....	10
Milo meal.....	10
65% protein vacuum-dried fish meal.....	8
41% protein soybean oil meal.....	7
43% protein cottonseed meal.....	7
Wheat bran.....	7
Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal.....	6
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	6
Dried skimmed milk.....	4
Ground oyster shell.....	2
Raw bone meal.....	1
Fortified fish oil.....	½
Salt.....	½

Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 23.50%, crude fat 3.80%, crude fiber 6.60%, nitrogen-free extract 42.50%.

Formula No. 2

	Per Cent
Corn meal.....	27
43% protein cottonseed meal.....	15
Wheat gray shorts.....	15
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	10
Pulverized whole oats.....	10

Wheat bran.....	7
Dried skimmed milk.....	6
Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal.....	6
Ground oyster shell.....	2
Raw bone meal.....	1
Fortified fish oil.....	½
Salt.....	½

Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 21.50%, crude fat 3.80%, crude fiber 7.00%, nitrogen-free extract 42.00%.

In these two formulas dried buttermilk may be substituted for dried skimmed milk.

All-mash turkey starter is a complete ration for starting turkeys. The starter and clear water should be before the poults at all times.

Turkey Laying Mash

The following formula for turkey laying mash is suggested, to be fed according to the directions given:

Formula

	Per Cent
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	20
Wheat gray shorts.....	15
Ground whole oats.....	15
Wheat bran.....	12
Dehydrated alfalfa meal.....	10
Yellow corn meal.....	10
Milo meal.....	6½
65% protein vacuum-dried fish meal.....	5
Dried skimmed milk.....	3
Dried whey.....	3
Salt.....	½

Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 24.00%, crude fat 4.00%, crude fiber 7.50%, nitrogen-free extract 43.50%.

In the above formula dried buttermilk may be substituted for dried skimmed milk.

Turkey laying mash is to be fed with a scratch feed. The proportion and amount will depend upon the previous feedings of the turkeys and the season of the year.

Feed Registrations in New Mexico

State College, N. M.—The 10th annual report of the New Mexico Feed and Fertilizer Control Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, lists all the feeds that have been registered defines all feed terms, reports receipts of \$12,670.57 from tax tags and stamps and laboratory fees, and expenses of \$10,388.44.

Under the New Mexico law all registrations are permanent until canceled for cause. Every manufacturer having feed registered should advise the Feed Control Office of any brand which they have discontinued since registration, in order that they might be canceled. It is assumed that many brands are listed which are off the market.

A total of 5,228 feeds have been registered

in this state at the close of our fiscal year. During the year just closed a total of 446 new registrations were completed, and 282 registrations canceled, making a gain of 164 new registrations.



Only Fernando
** is Guaranteed*

—for carotene content
* at time of manufacture!

Dated for Freshness...

Write for free samples, literature.

FERNANDO VALLEY MILLING
& SUPPLY COMPANY
6104 VAN NUYS BOULEVARD
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA

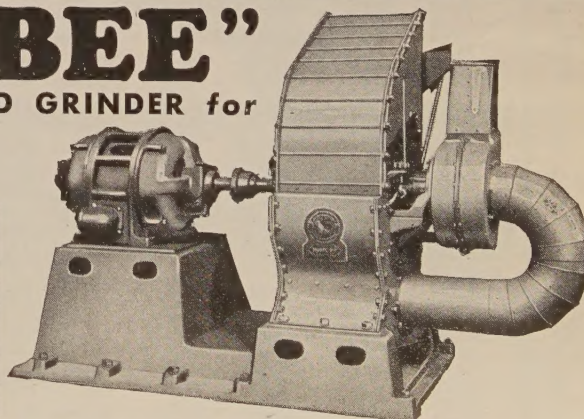


Check the Tag on every Bag

"JAY BEE"

WORLD'S STANDARD GRINDER for
Capacity, Durability,
Economy

The largest, as well as the smallest millers prefer the "JAY BEE" because of its outstanding performance, big capacities, low operating and maintenance cost, and its long life.



"Outstandingly the Most Economical Mill"

FLORY MILLING CO., INC., Bangor, Pa.: "Having operated various kinds of hammer mills for 15 years, we are of the opinion that the "JAY BEE" mills have been outstandingly the most economical cost per ton grinding of any other type we have used during that time."

Quality that Builds New Business

If you want outstanding economy, quality grinding that gets, and holds new business and en-

J. B. SEDBERRY, INC., Dept. 76, Franklin, Tenn.—Utica, N. Y.

JOHN J. WOODS & SONS, Jay Bee Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.
J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 829 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. . . . A. E. Thompson Co., 817 Washington Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn. . . . Jay Bee Sales Co., 395 Broadway, New York—Jackson, Tenn.—Moultrie, Ga.—Atlanta, Ga.—T. G. Holland, 429 Kathmere Rd., Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.

ables you to get better prices for your finished product, write at once. Built by the Bossert Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y. World's largest hammer mill manufacturers. Mills from 12 H. to 200 H. P., for belt, V-belt, and D.C. drives.

NEW ECONOMIES, NEW FEATURES in the "JAY BEE" Puritan Molasses Mixer—Batch Mixers, Corn Crackers. Write for literature and full details.

The WEST Meets the EAST at

BUFFALO

A Balanced Market

GRAIN Commission merchants, track buyers, elevating and forwarding facilities, storage plants, feed mills, flour mills, all in number and variety, give Buffalo every advantage in expeditiously handling grain. Competition is keen, bidding is active, and elevators are equipped with modern machinery for drying, cleaning, clipping, or otherwise improving every kind and grade of grain at reasonable cost.

FEED Buffalo is the natural gateway from the vast grain-producing sections of the West to the large consuming territory of the East. Lake, rail and canal transporting facilities converging at this gateway, have developed a diversified business in feeds. It is the home of a number of active feed wholesalers and large commercial feed manufacturers.

SEED Seed wholesalers, with outlets to the vast hay and pasture sections of the Northeast, that make possible its dairying and live-stock industries, make Buffalo an active market for offerings of grass and field seeds in large and small lots.

DEAL WITH THESE FIRMS

Southwell Grain Corp.

Consignments—Grain & Feed Merchants

Wood Grain Corp.

Consignments

Lewis Grain Corp.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Eastern Grain Elevator Corp.

Receivers—Shippers—Elevator Operators

S. E. Provoost

Broker—Grain and Feed

Cargill, Incorporated

Grain Merchants

O. E. Auerbach, Inc.

Dried Milk—Grain Brokerage—
Consignments

American Elevator & Grain Division

Russell Miller Milling Co.

Receivers—Shippers—Elevator Operators

J. G. McKillen, Inc.

Receivers—Consignments

Kellogg Grain & Elevator Division

of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

Elevator Operators—Soybeans & Barley

Continental Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Standard Elevator & Grain Division

of Standard Milling Co.

Receivers—Shippers—Elevator Operators

Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc.

Grain and Feed Consignments

Craver-Dickinson Seed Co.

Buyers and Sellers—Carlots or less

The Stanford Seed Co.

Field Seed Merchants—Carlots or less

Allied Mills, Inc.

Feeds

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Grains, Soybeans and Feeds

Checkerboard Elevator Co.

Grain and Feed Merchants

The Marine Elevator Co.

Marine Elevator "A"

Let BUFFALO Serve You Always